The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865. NO. 34.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance	$2 00
Six months	1 00
Three months	50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
One square, (10 lines,) or less	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50
Two squares	1 50	2 00	3 00
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One square, or less	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
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Three squares	8 00	12 00	20 00
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Half a column	15 00	20 00	30 00
One column	20 00	35 00	60 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, One year, $5 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices, $2 50

Auditors' Notices, 2 00

Estray, or other short Notices 1 50

☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc., are also increased.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES

of the Huntingdon County Alms House, from December 2d, 1863, to December 6th, 1864, inclusive;

RECEIPTS.

DR.

To amount drawn from Co. Treasurer on orders, $6080 80

G. G. Tate, (Steward,) for sundries detailed in his account 238 80

$6319 60

EXPENDITURES.

CR.

By expenditures for use of farm, marked File F.

Sundry persons for smithing, No. 1 to 3, 71 56

" for loct posts, rails, lumber, 4 & 5, 56 08

" manure, plaster, &c., 6 & 7, 17 87

" labor on farm, 8 & 9, 27 33

Perry Harris, for one farm sled, 10, 33 00

J. C. Blymyer, for 10 bushels rye, 11, 13 50

David McGarvey, for school tax, (1863,) 12, 15 55

Wm. Piper, for farm labor, (in part,) 13, 271 87

$516 81

By expenditures for provisions, marked File P.

Sund persons for 10,222½ lbs. beef, $459 62 }

" " 3,854½ lbs. pork, 282 95 } 1 to 27.

D. Mansberger, for 5½ bus. wheat, 8 40 }

T. H. Huling, for 2 beef cattle, 38 00 } 788 97

Sund persons for 10 bus wheat, $15 00 } 28 to

" " 400 lbs. flour 14 62 } 31 in 29 62

" 120½ bus. corn, 32&33, 109 92

$928 51

By expenditures for merchandise, marked File M.

A. B. Cunningham & Co., for mer., No. 1 to 4, 640 87

Wm. A. Fraker, " " 5 to 7, 51 01

Etnier, Foust & Co., " " 8 to 10 26 40

P. M. Bare, " " 11 & 12, 184 26

W. H. Brewster, " " 13 & 14, 59 67

Sundry persons, " " 15 to 20, 111 60

$1073 81

By expenditures for out door paupers. File O. D.

Relief afforded to 9 cases, continuous throughout the entire year. No. 1 to 9, 618 00

Relief afforded in 16 cases, constant and occasional, avr. ab. 16 w. to each case, 10 to 23, 340 24

James Fleming, keeping 1 pau. 62 days, $77 50

" " costs in above case, 2 50 80 00

Temporary relief afforded in numerous cases, without regard to time, 26 to 49, 282 28

Funeral expenses, coffins, shrouds, attendance, &c., in numerous cases, 50 to 70, 121 07

Sund physicians for medicines and attendance upon out door pau. in sun. cases, 71 to 76, 84 00

Sund. physicians for medicines and attendance per certain townships by agreement, viz:

Porter, Henderson, Shirley, Carbon, and West, 77 to 81, 146 83

Mifflin co alms house for boarding W Keys, 82, 43 50

$1715 92

By expenditures for Removals. File R.

By sund justices of the peace for issuing orders of relief, &c., 1 to 7. 16 05

Sundry constables, and others, for removing paupers to House and elsewhere, 8 to 13, 26 30

$42 35

Miscellaneous and Incidental. File I.

By sun persons for pub annual reports, 1 to 3, 90 00

" " " 23 tons coal, 4 to 5, 89 12

Adam Bryan, shoemaking, repairing, 6 to 10, 35 57

Ephraim Doyle, coffins, &c., 11 & 12, 26 96

Directors for sundry out door services, 13 to 20, 129 75

Columbia Insurance Co. for insurance, 21 & 22, 30 40

Asher Drake, wood and cutting, 23 & 24, 49 40

James Speer, three coal stoves, 25, 31 00

Lucy McGarvey, house labor (in part) 26, 40 00

Sundry persons, miscellaneous, 27 to 33, 89 79

$611 99

Salaries.

By S. J. Hackedorn for serv. as Director, 3 mos 28 20

James Henderson, " " 10 " 84 60

B. E. Stitt, " " 7 " 54 00

John Logan, " " 12 " 148 80

Henry Davis, " " 2 " 24 00

Henry A. Mark, " " 2 " 19 20

Dr. Robert Baird, as attending physician 1 year 150 00

Henry Brewster, as clerk, 1 " 50 00

A. W. Benedict, Esq.. counsel, 1 " 20 00

$578 80

By G. G. Tate, steward, for sundries detailed in his account, 851 41

Total, $6319 60

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

300 bushels wheat, 50 bushels rye, 1000 bushels corn, (ears,) 250 bushels oats, 600 bushels potatoes, 25 bushels onions, 4 bushels soup beans, 12 bushels beets, 25 bushels turnips, 10 bushels parsnips, 3 bushels cloverseed, 10 tons hay, 10 loads corn fodder, (4 horse,) about 3,000 heads cabbage, out of which, in part, was made 2,000 lbs. sourkrout, 2,000 lbs. pork, broom corn sufficient to make 55 brooms. 150 chickens.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN HOUSE.

10 sheets, 72 shirts, 40 pairs pantaloons, 44 dresses, 43 chemise, 20 aprons, 34 pairs stockings and socks, 35 comforts, 20 towels, 10 pairs drawers, 22 sacks, 10 sun bonnets, 10 vests, 12 pillow cases, 8 bolster do., 14 caps, 6 pairs boy's pants, 6 boy's roundabouts, 8 quilted skirts.

STOCK ON HAND.

4 work horses, 8 milch cows, 1 bull, 10 stock hogs, small, 2 plantation wagons; 1 spring two horse do., 1 buggy, 1 plantation cart, 1 hand do., 5 sets horse gears and harness, 4 plows, 2 double shovel do., 1 single shovel do., 1 three horse cultivator, 1 hay rake, 1 thrashing machine, and fixtures, 1 wind mill, 1 set patent hay ladders, 300 bushels wheat, 25 bushels rye, 1500 bushels corn, (ears,) 100 bushels oats, 600 bushels potatoes, 10 bushels onions, 4 bushels soup beans, 10 bushels beets, 25 bushels turnips, 10 bushels parsnips, 3 bushels cloverseed, 10 tons hay, 10 loads corn fodder, 1000 heads cabbage, 2000 lbs sourcrout, 2000 lbs pork, 1500 lbs bacon, 3500 lbs beef, broom corn all on hand, 450 lbs hog's lard, 100 chickens.

MONTHLY TABLE.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &C., DURING THE YEAR 1864.

1864.	Admitted	Discharged	Elopements	Births	Deaths	Children Bound	Remaining each month. Men	Women	Children	Total	Nativity. American	Foreign
Inmates at House December 1st 1863							25	23	9	57	45	12
January	5	1	1	…	…	…	24	25	11	60	46	14
February	6	1	2	…	…	…	27	25	11	63	48	15
March	7	3	1	…	1	…	24	27	10	61	47	14
April	1	9	1	…	…	…	22	23	7	52	39	13
May	…	1	…	…	1	…	22	23	5	50	37	13
June	…	5	…	…	…	…	18	21	6	46	35	10
July	…	8	…	…	…	…	16	17	4	37	29	8
August	3	…	…	…	…	…	17	18	5	40	31	9
September	4	3	…	…	…	…	17	18	6	41	33	8
October	2	1	…	…	…	…	19	17	6	42	34	8
November	3	…	…	…	…	…	20	19	6	45	35	10
December	4	3	…	…	…	…	20	19	7	46	38	8

Of the inmates in House on December 1st, 1864, 1 is colored, 11 insane, and 3 idiotic.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers, accounts, &c., of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and find the same to be correct as above stated; and we do further find that on examining the Treasurer's account he has paid on Poor House orders since last statement, the sum of $5,920 26, of which amount the sum of $129 94 was expended on accounts of the year 1863, making total expenditures of 1864, (so far as paid,) amount to the sum of $5,790 32—leaving balance outstanding for year 1864, to wit, $290 48.

Witness our hands at Huntingdon, this 11th day of January, A. D., 1865.

H. L. McCARTHY,
ABRM. HARNISH,
LIVINGSTON ROBB, } Auditors.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.

G. G. TATE, Steward, in account with Huntingdon county Alms House, from December 2, 1863, to December 6th, 1864, inclusive:

DR.

To amt. drawn from co. treasury at sundry times $612 61

Cash received for one horse sold, 150 00

" " from J Swan for keeping 3 children 25 00

" " " sund persons for potatoes sold, 18 25

" " " " " " butter " 7 50

" " " " " " stone coal " 13 00

" " " " " " hauling, " 5 25

" " " Wm. Johnston for hides " 6 00

" " " sundry persons, miscellaneous 4 50

Bal of order retained in Jno Morris small pox case 10 00

$851 41

CR.

By sundry expenditures for use of House, as per monthly statements, numbered from 1 to 12, viz:

Statement No. 1. December 1863.

By cash paid expenses to Lewistown, $ 5 75

Travelling expenses seeing after paupers, 5 40

Relief afforded to wayfaring pauper, 1 00

Postage stamps, 2 40

Cash paid miscellaneous, 4 00

18 55

Statement No. 2. January 1864.

By railroad fare, &c., removing sundry paupers, 8 00

Traveling expenses seeing after paupers 8 00

Relief to way faring paupers, 2 12

Miscellaneous, 88

$19 00

Statement No. 3. February, 1864.

By cash paid A. Carothers, for one horse, 100 00

" Travelling expences, 4 05

" Postage stamps, 1 50

Expences looking after the Russell family, 5 75

Relief to way faring pauper, 75

Miscellaneous, 3 07

$125 72

Statement No. 4. March.

By traveling expenses seeing after paupers, 6 50

Expenses going to Warriorsmark. Small pox case, 5 67

Relief afforded to wayfaring paupers, 1 45

Cash paid freight on coal, &c., 10 10

Miscellaneous, 80

$24 52

Statement No. 5. April.

By travelling expences seeing after paupers, 6 60

Cash paid sheriff of Mifflin county, 3 50

Relief afforded sundry wayfaring paupers, 7 00

Postage stamps from P. Myers, 1 50

Cash paid. Miscellaneous, 2 30

$20 90

Statement No. 6. May.

By cash paid relief for J. Morris with small pox, 50 00

Travelling expenses on business for House, 6 05

Freight and Tickets for paupers, &., 6 25

Relief for wayfareing paupers, 1 15

Miscellaneous, 3 83

$67 28

Statement No. 7. June.

By travelling expences to Tyrone, Petersburg, &c., 6 50

Cash paid postage stamps, 3 00

do P. R. Road for freight, 3 46

do For two days mowing, 1 25 2 50

do To Levi Myers for carpenter work, 3 00

do Sending off paupers, 40

$18 86

Statement No. 8. July.

By cash paid sundry persons for harvesting, 35 25

do Travelling expences, 3 00

do Relief to wayfaring paupers, 1 00

do Miscellaneous, 3 18

$42 43

Statement No. 9. August.

By travelling expences seeing after paupers, 6 25

do Relief afforded sun. wayfaring pau., 1 75

do Miscellaneous, 3 87

$11 87

Statement No. 10. September.

By cash paid travelling expences and horse hire, 11 65

do Relief to wayfaring paupers, 1 00

do J. C. Sechler for freight, 75

do Miscellaneous, 50

$13 90

Statement No. 11. October.

By cash paid sundry travelling expences, 6 05

do J. C. Sechler for freight, 10 03

do Sundry wayfaring paupers, 2 25

do Postage stamps, 1 00

do Miscellaneous, 2 35

$21 68

Statement No. 12, for November.

By cash paid 1 pair pantaloons for pauper, 3 75

do Travelling expences seeing off pau. 10 10

do Relief sundry wayfaring paupers, 1 50

do Miscellaneous, 1 35

$16 70

By salary as Stewart $400 00

Allowance to Mrs. Tate as Matron, 50 00 450 00

$851 41

Note. Relief was afforded in sundry out door cases, by meat, flour, clothing, &c., given out of the house by the Steward, which does not appear in the above general statement, as follows, viz:

Clothing for the Gray family, 12 50

Clothing and suuds, for James Gamble and family, 12 00

Calico, medicine, &c., for Rebeckah Chaney, 5 00

Sundry articles for use of Andrew Rogers family, 8 14

Also, about 125 meals were supplied to sundry wandering and wayfaring paupers during the year.

In testimony to the correctness of the above account and statement, we do hereby set our hand, this sixth day of December, A. D., 1864.

JOHN LOGAN,
HENRY DAVIS,
HENRY A. MARKS. } Directors of the Poor.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES

of Huntingdon county, from the—of January, 1864, up to the—day of January 1865, including both days:

RECEIPTS.

1856. Solomon Hamer, Jackson, $28 56

1858. Samuel Steffey, " 25 00

1860. Isaac Wolverton, Brady, 166 00

" William K Rahm, Huntingdon, 497 98

1862. William Clymans, Dublin, 70 52

" George Leas, Shirleysburg, 4 06

1863. Alexander Stitt, Alexandria, 204 16

" John Logan, Barree, 838 87

" Caleb Wakefield, Brady, 133 49

" Joseph Park, Cass, 182 57

" Isaac Ashton, Cassville, [illegible]

" Jesse Cook, Carbon, 1420 00

" David Heck, Clay, 261 73

" Michael Myers, Cromwell, 683 12

" H C Robinson, Dublin, 560 00

" Henry Crain, Franklin, 1050 00

" Levi Decker, Henderson, 255 00

" [illegible] 212 51

" James Port, Huntingdon, [illegible]

" Jackson Harman, Jackson, 382 45

" Henry A Mark, Juniata, 246 77

" Benjamin F Brown, Morris, 823 98

" John P Stewart, Oneida, 186 41

" George Long, Penn, 475 33

" Henry W Swoope, Porter, 1459 94

" Benedict Stevens, Springfield, 247 58

" Samuel R Douglas, Shirley, 960 00

" George Leas, Shirleysburg, 155 88

" John Carl, Tell, 200 00

" Abraham Elias, Tod, 231 26

" R Chilcoat Union, 206 54

" Edward Yocum, Walker, 569 52

" Henry Krider, Warriorsmark, 627 30

" Robert W Davis, West 1546 24

1864. Alexander Stitt, Alexandria, 290 00

" Samuel Myton, Barree, 200 00

" M L Schaffner, Brady, 685 00

" Isaac Ashton, 45 00

" Joseph Park, Cass, 250 00

" Samuel Bowser, Clay, 300 00

" Daniel Hileman, Barree, 500 00

" William Clymans, Dublin, 40 00

" Washington Reynolds, Franklin 2378 84

" John Donaldson, Hopewell, 75 00

" John W. Decker, Henderson, 170 00

" James Port, Huntingdon, 3523 00

" Elias Musser, Jackson, 700 00

" Adin B. Dean, Juniata, 212 00

" Michael Sprankle, Morris, 400 00

" Daniel Kyper, Oneida, 360 00

" George Long, Penn, 400 00

" Robert A. Laird, Porter, 1160 00

" Jacob H. Lutz, Shirley, 400 00

" George Lea, Shirleysburg, 170 00

" Deckers Locke, Springfield, 150 00

" Valentine Smittle, Tell, 300 00

" Abraham Elias, Tod, 530 80

" Levi Pheasant, Union, 200 00

" Samuel Peightal, Walker, 300 00

" John Eyer, Warriorsmark, 1700 00

" James Maguire, West, 1800 00 33275 13

Received of John A. Nash, former Treasurer, by the hands of H. T. White's administrator, $2761 13 in part of the sum of $4060 31 which last sum was due to the county at the Auditors' settlement in 1864, 2761 13

Rent for Court House, $ 40 00

From Wm. Madden, Esq, collected for profane swearing, 2 01

Tax received from soldiers, 5 55

From Jno Love, Esq., proceeds of sale of effects of Wm. McMurtrie, dec'd., found dead, 4 87

From Jno Thompson, Esq., of West tp., proceeds of an estray, 11 62 63 55

Fines and Jury fees, received from Sheriff Johnston, 68 00

Do. from W. C. Wagoner, 144 74 212 74

Redemption money received, 157 01

Amount received on militia fines, 616 51

County tax on unseated lands, 844 31

School " " " " 353 68

Road " " " " 173 54 1988 04

$38457 60

EXPENDITURES.

Attorney General, Sheriff and witnesses on Commonwealth Prosecutions, 677 40

Constables for making returns and election fees. 720 74

Grand & Traverse Jurors, Constables, Court Crier and Tip Staves. 2127 95

Judges, Inspectors & Clerks of Elections, 2076 82

Inquisitions on dead bodies, 122 20

Fox scalps, 307 35

Road and bridge views, 287 50

" Damages, D Stahlman, 105 00

" " D Parsons, 11 00 403 50

Running line between Warriorsmark and Franklin townships, 50 00 433 50

Blank books and stationery for public offices, 220 40

Fuel for court house and jail 2 years, 634 92

Repairs for jail and court house, 544 54

Sheriff Johnston boarding prisoners, conveying convicts to the penitentiary, &c., 485 05

John Dean boarding jurors and constables in the case of Commonwealth vs Peter Kinney, 42 00

Washing for prisoners in jail, 25 00

Cleaning court house, 37 00

Gas for court house in 1863 & 1864, 97 73

Postage in 1864, 38 54 198 27

Safe for Treasurer's office, 180 00

3 stoves for Court House, freight, &c., 77 69 257 69

Penna. lunatic Hospital for the maintenance of D Brotherline, C. Hower, and N. Long, 420 23

Western Penitentiary, 31 55

Printing for the county:

Nash & Whittaker, 205 00

William Lewis, 170 00

John Lutz, 21 00 396 00

Wm. C. Wagoner, fees as Prothonotary, Clerk of Sessions, &c., 347 78

D. W. Womelsdorf, for indexing mortgage docket, entering satisfaction thereon, &c., 64 50

County Auditor's pay, 82 50

Commissioner's pay: John Cummins, 5 04

John S. Isett, 184 50

Peter M. Bare, 130 50

John Householder, 50 00 370 04

Commissioners' clerk, in full for last yr, 55 00

on account for '64, 510 00 565 00

Bonds and Judgments paid off:

D. McMurtrie, 1055 50

Mrs. Jane Crewit, 592 65

Bell, Garrettson & Co., 2034 32

H. T. White's administrator, 530 00

Miss B. M. McCaslin, 288 13

Miss Ellen Carragan, 288 13 4788 73

Interest on county bonds:

D. McMurtrie, 68 00

Enoch Dean, 39 00

Thomas Fisher, 60 00

Marshall Yocum, 42 00

Theodore H. Cremer, 60 00

Mrs. M. P. Read, 48 00

William P. Orbison, Esq., 180 00

B. E. McMurtrie, 60 00

R. Brenneman, 60 00 617 00

Road tax on unseated lands:

Union township, Saml. H. Pheasant. 12 29

Tod " David Miller, 29 34

Oneida " James McCracken, 29 55 71 18

School tax on unseated lands:

Franklin township, Robt McPherran, 6 10

Barree " John Love, 9 12

Jackson " R. V. Stewart, 46 01

Juniata " E. Thompson, 27 30

Walker " A. Fraker, 23 30

Oneida " John P. Stewart, 2 07

Tod " John Griffith, 42 68 157 24

Refunding orders, 18 82

D. Black, advertising unseated lands ordered not to be sold by Comm'rs. 10 00

Ground rent on lot sold to E C Summers, 9 00

Commissioners and Clerk attending to military affairs, 40 00 77 82

Bounty to volunteers, 460 00

Redemption money paid out, 97 51

Paid for the relief of families dependent on volunteers in the service of the U. S., 9649 00

Paid Treasurer of Huntingdon County Poor House, 5920 26

Treasurers Commission on $72,041 14 at 1½ per cent, 1080 61

Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, 3793 45

$38457 60

In testimony whereof we hereunto subscribe our names:

M. F. CAMPBELL,
J. HOUSEHOLDER,
JACOB MILLER.

We the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the accounts of David Black, Esq., Treasurer of the county, and the orders of the Commissioners and receipts for the same for and during the past year, and find a balance remaining in the hands of D. Black, Esq., Treasurer, of three thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars, and forty-five cents.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' office in the borough of Huntingdon, the 19th of January, 1865.

H. L. McCARTHY,
ABRM. HARNISH,
LIVINGSTON ROBB, } Auditors.

OUTSTANDING BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

COL'RS NAMES. TWP.	COUNTY.	MIL.	STATE.	SPECIAL
1853. L Voorhees, Hen.	$ 10 74	$ 75 05	$ 77 08	$
1855. J. Smith, Barree			128 69	
1856. S. Hamer, Jack'n		12 31	106 52	
1857. W. Johns, Crom.			17 62	
1858. S. Steffey, Jack'n	81 40		66 11	
1859.				
A S Harrison, Hunt'n	891 94		734 10	
David Parsons, Tell,			5 00	
Isaac Curfman, Tod,	1 01			
1860.				
I. Wolverton, Brady,	195 56	9 73	129 06	
Jesse Cook, Carbon,	327 25	122 50	159 98	
J B Weaver, Hopewell	545 20	34 50	288 01	
1861.				
Jacob Musser, Brady,			68 57	
H S. Miller, Henderson		6 80	2 84	
Wm. B White, Juniata	26 07		21 55	
David Lindsey, West	118 15			
1862.				
Christian Miller, Cass,			16	6 10
Isaac Ashton, Cassville	4 47	1 80	47	
W. H Flenner, Hend'n	1 89			
G. Leas, Shirleysburg,	4 34		66 58	
Saml. Brooks, Carbon,			36 72	
D. F. Stevens, Clay,				7 12
John Henderson, West,	232 04			
1863.				
Jesse Cook, Carbon,	429 42	289 50	55 87	31 58
Mich Myers, Cromwell	148 88	15 00	21 23	2 00
H. C Robinson, Dublin	73 77	32 50	20 06	22 37
Henry Crain, Franklin	655 63	48 00	107 67	33 72
†L Decker, Henderson,	68 29	9 00	13 09	12 53
S. R. Douglas, Shirley,	45 13	48 18	48 33	17 15
John Carl, Tell,	23 72	22 00	12 37	3 32
Robt. W. Davis, West,	206 46	25 03		18 71
1864.				
*Al. Stitt, Alexandria,	197 93	17 00	56 32	2 90
†Saml. Myton, Barree,	1402 75	53 00	448 06	90 50
†M. L Shaffner, Brady	599 69	8 50	147 02	53 13
†I. Ashton, Cassville,	74 76	4 00	22 94	8 15
†Joseph Park, Cass,	364 85	13 50	106 88	29 87
†Samuel Bowser, Clay,	357 76	40 50	38 96	18 61
†D Hileman, Cromwell	761 69	33 50	98 76	26 82
——— Carbon,	3098 38	107 59	694 71	139 78
†Wm. Clymans, Dublin	648 13	20 50	233 75	49 69
†W. Reynolds, Frank'n	796 65	34 50	126 03	12 73
†J. Donaldson, Hopew'll	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†J. W. Decker, Hend'n	367 49	21 00	129 98	24 90
*Jas Port. Huntingdon		20 00	70 52	38 15
†Elias Musser, Jackson	1163 91	65 50	426 07	39 33
†Ad. B. Dean, Juniata,	171 48	6 50	65 40	7 87
†M. Sprankle, Morris,	[illegible]	35 50	238 45	77 09
†Dan. Kyper, Oneida,	115 43	8 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
†George Long, Penn,	865 34	43 00	224 72	54 11
*R. A. Laird, Porter,	1238 55	42 00	525 19	64 18
†Jacob Lutz, Shirley,	1720 36	69 50	545 81	111 02
†G. Leas, Shirleysburg,	170 79	16 00	46 37	4 00
†L. Deckers, Springfi'd,	292 63	28 50	81 27	17 54
*V. Smittle, Tell,	162 55	28 50	38 68	11 93
†Abraham Elias, Tod,	222 18	14 50	67 14	18 57
†L. Pheasant, Union,	382 09	55 00	107 25	28 72
†S. Peightal, Walker,	744 06	20 00	189 78	40 55
*J. Eyer, Warriors'k,	638 77	16 00	179 99	59 30
†J. Maguire, West,	1380 00	65 50	559 35	51 16
	$23836 00	1661 90	7077 96	1311 62

*Since paid in full.
†Since paid in part.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 31st day of January 1865.

M. F. CAMPBELL,
J. HOUSEHOLDER,
JACOB MILLER,
Commissioners.

H. W. MILLER, Clerk.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Nov. 23, '64.

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES.
Manufactory, Liberty Street, near the Cotton Factory,
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

THE undersigned announces to the trade that he continues to manufacture and import direct from the most celebrated quarters in France, the best qualities of

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES,

which he offers at reasonable rates, and guarantee satisfaction to the purchaser. Also, every number in use, of the celebrated OLD AUKER BRAND BOLTING CLOTH.

Orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods forwarded by railroad, canal, or express if desired.

WM. H. KEPNER,
Nov23-3m No. 10, West State street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Christmas and Bridal Presents.
HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, has a large stock of
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
Superior plated TEA SETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
Oct. 12, '64. 4m.

U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

Farm For Sale.
THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
RACHEL MAGUIRE.
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Dec. 13, '64-tf.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

LONGING TO REST.

—:o:—

Open, O gate of sleep!
I am weary, and fain would go
Where hearts never sorrow and eyes never
weep,
Bitterly, tears of woe;
I would rest in the shadow cool and deep
Where the crystal waters flow.

Haste thee, O haste my soul!
For the earth grows dark with dread;
The billows are high that round thee roll,
And thy beacon light hath fled:
I watch and weep for the distant goal,
The peace of the quiet dead.

O, woe for this saddened earth,
This storm-darked world of ours!
How the frost and blight nip the buds at
birth,
And blast in their bloom the flowers!
How the lip of laughter and voice of mirth
Pass with the morning hours!

For heavy and dark doth lie
Death's shadow on all below;
The changing beauty of earth and sky
Decks but a house of woe:
There's a fount of tears that is never dry—
A rest that we never know.

Then away to the beautiful land
Whence the shadow for aye is fled!
I shall meet the loved on its sunny strand,
The loved and the long lost dead,
I shall welcome a bright immortal band
By the angels gently led.

Then open, O gate of sleep!
I am weary, and fain would go,
Where hearts never sorrow and eyes never
weep.
Bitterly, tears of woe,
I long to rest in the shadow deep
Where the crystal fountains flow.

PETROLEUM.

Perhaps no development connected with the recent material progress of our country is of more importance than that concerning the petroleum discoveries in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, and as the matter has now assumed a national interest and become of vast consequence in the commerce of the world, a few words on the subject may not be inappropriate. This wonderful discovery has gone through all the phases which characterized the gold discoveries in California, except, that being in a well organized and governed commonwealth and subject to laws and established courts and absence of tumultuous scenes of riot, outrage, robbery and crime of every description which blackened the early history of the California gold fever have been absent here. But the wild spirit of speculation, the insane excitement, the headless rush to the scene of action, the immense fortunes realized, the creation of mushroom towns and cities, the derangement of old laws of trade, the world wide distribution of the precious product, the strange development of oil in regions widely apart, one after another in rapid succession, the sudden collapse of the excitement from a glut of the markets, the renewed rage of the fever all betrayed the same symptoms as the gold mania.

It was predicted that the gold fever would subside and leave nothing but ruin behind. But it has not done so. On the contrary it has extended until it has created flourishing cities and communities in California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Arizona, Montana, British Columbia, and Australia, and every fresh discovery of gold furnishes a new illustration of the marvellous power of these mineral agents as elements of colonization. So it is with petroleum. It has made Venango county such a scene of prodigious prosperity that he who talks now of the matter being a humbug must be rather short-sighted. There are the towns built up wholly by these discoveries. There are the railroads solely built to convey petroleum to market, and so blocked up with it that they cannot furnish rolling stock enough to accommodate the trade. There are the barrels, millions of them, all over the region, oozing with petroleum. There are the wells, yielding the oleaginous fluid in endless quantities. There are banks, newspapers, hotels, insurance companies, etc., all resting on the products of those wells. Those who desire can see and judge for themselves.

Through all the season of navigation the Allegheny river has been running crowded with vessels of every description, laden with petroleum. Pittsburg, which used to be the Iron City, thinks now of little else than petroleum. Barrels of it swarm everywhere. Refineries multiply. She has become one of the great distributing depots for the trade. The operators clung to Oil Creek as long as a foot of ground was to be had on either side of it, or near it, and there they sunk wells and erected engines with a zeal that can only be compared with that of the quartz gold miners. From Oil Creek they spread themselves along the Allegheny River banks and islands, then along Sugar Creek, and so to every stream in Venango county. On all of these, oil wells have been sunk and oil obtained, until the whole country is bored everywhere, and the number of wells constantly multiplying.

These explorations carried the operations into Crawford county by means of the companies boring along French Creek and Oil Creek, into Erie county, by the French Creek enterprises, into Warren and Clarion counties, by following the course of the Allegheny River through Clarion, Elk, Forest and Jefferson counties, by following the Clarion River, and indeed we can scarcely name a county in that region of Pennsylvania where petroleum has not been bored for. Most of the operations are yet merely beginning, except in Venango and the points immediately adjacent. There petroleum is the sole topic. Nothing else is known, seen or heard of. It is everywhere, and the whole prosperity of the district is based on it.

Passing south of Pittsburg, we find another petroleum region along Dunkard Creek, in the counties of Fayette and Greene, where many companies flourish. Here, too, the boring has spread to all the adjoining region, away off into West Virginia. For the product of this district the Monongahela river is the channel of transportation. But the great West Virginia oil company is far south of this along the little Kanawha and Hughes rivers, and all the tributary creeks. There the oil has been gathered as it oozed from the earth for half a century or more. Now it is bored for in scientific style, and every foot of ground is occupied by wells of speculators. The mania has spread in West Virginia to such an extent that we really think the area covered there is more extended than in Pennsylvania, although the product is as yet nothing at all in comparison. Then there are oil districts in Ohio, Kentucky and Canada, of which as yet little is known.

The astonishing feature in this development is the vast area of country in which petroleum has undoubtedly been obtained by boring. It is true that in the leading points oil has for a long period been known to ooze from the ground and flow off into springs of water, creeks and swamps. But the great discovery was not owing to this, the oil having been struck at a considerable depth while boring for salt. Over an immense area of country it has been subsequently obtained by boring and in all these cases the same geological formation has been found. The query often asked where was all this oil deposited before the discoveries, that we now find so many thousands of wells able to go on pumping it without exhaustion? is completely answered by reference to the depth at which the petroleum is found.—*North American.*

An Interesting Incident.—The following incident is related by the Washington correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*:—While a number of gentlemen were discussing the merits and demerits of Mr. Lincoln—principally the latter, however—at a dinner table, the other day, one of them spoke about as follows, in reply to some pretty severe reflections on his excellency: "Gentlemen, you may pacity: I don't believe him to be the ablest statesman in America by any means, and I voted against him on both occasions of his candidacy. But I happened to see, or rather, to hear, something the other day that convinced me that, however deficient the old man may be in the head, he is all right in the heart. I was up at the White House, having called to see the President on business. I was shown into the office of his private secretary, and told that Mr. Lincoln was busy just then, but would be disengaged in a short time. While I was waiting I heard a very earnest prayer uttered in a loud female voice in the room that adjoined that in which I was. I inquired what it meant, and was told that an old Quaker lady, a friend of the President, had called that afternoon and taken tea at the White House, and that she was then praying with Mr. Lincoln. *After the lapse of* a few minutes the prayer ceased, and Mr. Lincoln accompanied by a Quakeress not less than eighty years old, entered the room I was sitting in. I made up my mind then that Mr. Lincoln was not a bad man, and I don't think it will be easy to efface the impression that the scene I witnessed, and the voice I heard, made on my *mind. If a good artist* had been in my place, I think he could have found the material for a painting, that would have immortalized him, that of Mr. Lincoln and the old Quakeress kneeling together in prayer."

Child Training.—They were as pretty little children once as you could wish to see, and might have been so still, if they had only been left to grow up like human beings; but their foolish fathers and mothers, instead of letting them pick flowers, make dirt pies, and get birds'nests, and dance round the gooseberry bush, as little children should, kept them always at lessons, working, learning week-day lessons all week-days, and Sunday lessons all Sundays, and weekly examinations every Saturday, and monthly examinations every month, and yearly examinations every year, everything seven times over, as if once was not enough, and enough as good as feast—till their brains grow big, and their bodies grew small, and they were all changed into turnips, with little but water inside; and still their foolish parents actually pick the leaves off them as fast as they grow, lest they should have anything green about them.—*Chas Kingsley.*

Cure for Frosted Feet.—It is said that frosted feet can be speedily and certainly cured by being bathed and well rubbed with kerosene oil, for a few times at night before retiring to bed. Several persons have already tried it, all of whom unite in pronouncing it an effectual cure, which, if they are correct, it is an easy and cheap mode of getting rid of a very sore and troublesome affliction. Those who have tried it inform us that the feet should be warmed by a hot stove during and after the application of the oil, and it will certainly effect a speedy cure. Persons suffering from the pain of frosted feet will no doubt do well in giving it a trial, for it is surely a very cheap ointment and one which is very easily applied.

A GREENHORN ON A RAILROAD.

"When we go to the depot, I went around to get a look at the iron hoss. Thunderation! it warn't no more like a hoss than a meetin'-house. If I was goin' to describe the animule, I'd say it looked like—well, it looked like—darned if I know *what* it looked like, unless it was a regular he devil, snortin' smoke all 'round and pantin,' and heavin,' and swellin,' and chawin' up red hot coals like they was good. A feller stood in a house-like, feedin' him all the time; but the more he got the more he wanted and the more he snorted. After a spell the feller catched him by the tail, and great Jericho! he set up a yell that split the ground for mor'n a mile and a half, and the next minit I felt my legs a waggin,' and found myself at t'other end of the string o' vehickles; I wasn't skeered but I had three chills and a stroke of palsy in less than five minits, and my face had a curious brownish-yellow-green-bluish color in it, which was perfectly unaccountable. 'Well,' says I, commentis super *fluous*,' and I took a seat in the nearest wagin, or car, as they call it—a consarned long, steamboat lookin' thing, with a string of pews down each side big enough to hold about a man and a half. Just as I sat down, the hoss hollored twice, and started off like a streak, pitchin' me head first at the stomach of a big Irish woman, and she gave a tremendious grunt, and catched me by the head, and crammed me under the seat; the cars was a jumpin' and tearin' along nigh unto forty thousand miles an hour, and every body was bobin' up and down like a mill saw, and every wretch o'm had his mouth wide open and lookin' like they was laffin,' but I couldn't hear nothin', the cars kept such a racket Bimeby they stopped all at once; and then such another laff busted out o'them passengers as I never hern before. Laffin' at me, too, that's what made me mad, and I was mad as thunder, too. I ris up, and shakin' my fist at 'em, says I, "Ladies and gentlemen, look ahere! I'm a peaceable stranger—" and away the darn train went like small-pox was in town, jerking me down in the seat with a whack like I'd been thrown from the moon, and their cussed mouths flopped open, and the fellers went to bobbin' up and down again.—I put on an air of magnanimous contempt like, and took no more notice of 'em, and very naturally went to bobbin' up and down myself.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a letter from Whyda, which supplies details respecting the festival of human sacrifices recently held at Abomey, the capital of Dahomey, before the King and in presence of all his court and the great dignitaries of State. The letter says:

The King having announced to the people that in a short time, to honor the names of Agougoro, his ancestor, and King Gezo, his father, forty prisoners *belonging to the rebel* tribe of Akankas would be immolated on the market place at Abomey, with the usual ceremonies. Three days afterwards he decided that this barbarous deed should be accomplished one hour before sunrise. Many Europeans who were in town had an audience of the monarch, and implored him to give up the horrible sacrifice. The king declared that he could not suppress the national festival, but that in consideration for the foreigners he consented to reduce the number of the victims to twelve. On the eve of the sacrifice he went to a great shed, under which the forty prisoners were secured to posts. He gave an order that twenty-eight should be released, and that they should be taken back to their prison, and then addressed himself to the twelve others, in order to announce to them that, next morning, in expiation of the crimes committed by the chief of their tribe, and to satisfy the shade of his father and of his ancestor, they would be decapitated before the assembled people.—The unfortunate men heard the speech with the utmost indifference. The King added that two of them would be executed with his own hand, and retired. A short time afterwards Prince Bocusau, the King's brother.—He chose two of the prisoners, announced to them that they had been selected to be despatched by his brother; but in order to be admitted to such an honor, it was necessary to purify their crime stained bodies, and that they must pass the night in the great fetish temple, prostrated before the idols. On the next day the prisoners were led to the market place, their hands bound behind their backs. The king presided at the ceremony, seated on a large ivory throne, surrounded by his court, the great dignitaries of the kingdom and the ministry. On the centre of the place was a large silver vessel, intended to receive the *blood of the victims.* When the hour had come, the king advanced, took a very thin steel sabre and depressed the heads of the two prisoners he was about to immolate. These poor wretches, on the order given to them, were placed at the edge of the vessel which was about to catch their blood. At the conclusion of the first execution the crowd uttered enthusiastic shouts of applause for full five minutes, after which the King resumed his seat on the throne. The other ten prisoners were executed by the great fetish man, or high priest, who picked up each victim's head and showed it to the people, while they uttered ferocious yells. When all was over the populace fell upon the bodies of the unfortunate victims, which they cut to pieces and then drank their blood. The King retired in great pomp, and caused the twelve heads to be fixed on the walls of his palace. These monstrous scenes occur three or four times a year, and this is the nineteenth century. Unfortunately, human sacrifices are not confined to the kingdom of Dahomey. They take place also very frequently in the kingdoms of Abbeckuta, Ashantee, and Benin also situated in Africa, and in the same region as Dahomey.

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OPENING GIRARD'S WILL.

The January number of the "North American Review" contains an interesting article on Stephen Girard and his college in which the following graphic account is giving of what took place when his will was read. The people of Philadelphia will be amused to learn how his "affectionate relatives" received the intelligence that he had given his estate to the orphans and the poor, rather than to them.

Death having dissolved the powerful spell of a presence which few men had been able to resist, it was to be seen how far his Will would be obeyed, how that he was no longer able, personally, to enforce it. The old man lay dead in his house in Waterstreet. While the public, out of doors, were curious enough to learn what he had done with his money, there was a smaller number within the house, the kindred of the deceased, in whom this curiosity raged like a mania. They invaded the cellars of the house by bringing up bottles of the old man's choice wine and kept up a continual carouse. Surrounding Mr. Duane, who had been presented at Mr. Girard's death, and remained to direct his funeral, they demanded to know if there was a Will.

To silence their indecent clamor he told them that there was, and that he was one of the executors. On hearing this, the desire to learn its contents rose almost to fury. In vain the executors reminded them that decency required that the Will should not be opened till after the funeral.

They even threatened legal proceedings if the Will was not instantly produced; and, at length, to avoid a public scandal, the executors consented to have it read. These affectionate relatives being assembled in a parlor of the house in which the body of their benefactor lay, the Will was taken from the iron safe by one of the executors.

When he had opened it, and was about to begin to read, he chanced to look over the top of the document at the company seated before him. No artist's pencil nor hold a brush could depict the ecstasy of expectation, in that group of pallid faces. Every individual among them expected to leave the apartment the conscious possessor of millions; for no one had dreamed of the probability of his leaving the bulk of his estate to the public. If they had ever heard of his saying that no one should be gentleman upon his money, they had forgotten or disbelieved it.

The opening paragraphs of the will all tended to confirm their hopes, since the bequests to existing institutions were of small amount. But the reader soon reached the part of the will which assigned to ladies and gentlemen present such trifling sums as five thousand dollars, ten thousand, twenty thousand; and he arrived ere long at the sections which disposed of millions for the benefit of great cities and poor children.

Some of them made not the slightest attempt to conceal their disappointment and disgust. Men were there who had married with a view to share the wealth of Girard, and had been waiting for years for his death. Women were there who had looked to that event, as the beginning of their enjoyment of life.

The imagination of the reader must supply the details of a scene which we might think dishonored human nature, if we could believe that human nature was meant to be subjected to such a strain.

Small Pox.—The Palmer *Journal*, in speaking of the small pox and a cure for it, says: "About sixty cases of small pox have been treated at the State Almshouse during the past three months with a single fatal result, and that was in the case of a man who was taken there in the last stage of the disease, from a neighboring town. The remedy used in all these cases was a tea made from a plant known in medicine as *Sarracenia Purpura*, familiarly called Ladies' Saddle or Water Cup, the root of which is the remedial part. This remedy is a new discovery in medical science, and has been used with excellent effect elsewhere. The effect of the remedy is to allay the fever and irritation caused by the formation of pustules, the latter drying away rapidly, leaving slight if any trace of the disease."

☞ A New Hampshire farmer wanted a hand, and was applied to by an Irishman, who wished to be taken on. The farmer objected to engaging Pat, on the ground that two Irishmen previously in his employ had died on his hands. "Thin yer object to hiring me for that, do ye?" said Pat "Faith, and I can bring ye ricommendations from many a place where I've worked that I niver played sich a trick!"

Who Require the Most Sleep.—Women require more sleep than men, and farmers less than those engaged in any other occupation. Editors, reporters, printers, post office clerks and telegraph operators, need not sleep at all. Lawyers can sleep as much as they choose, and keep out of mischief.

Words cannot heal the wounds that words can make.

A man's best fortune—or his worst—is a wife.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 22, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.



Our Flag Forever.

LATEST NEWS.

CITY POINT, Feb. 20.—*Hon. E. M. Stanton.*—The following despatch is just received. U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

The Richmond *Examiner* of to-day, just received, says Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last.
G. WEITZEL,
Major-General.

Sherman Again.

Gen. Sherman is again moving in a mysterious way, for, we learn, his intention as conjectured in military circles is to form a junction with Grant and hasten the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, and the annihilation of Lee's army. Having marched from Savannah northward, and with a portion of his forces beyond Charleston, it is thought that Richmond is his destination, and that the rebel "hotbed" will remain unscathed. It is reported that, in reply to the inquiry of a gentleman who desired to be informed of the exact time when Richmond would be taken, the President said it depended on the rate Sherman traveled, indicating thereby that he was expected to perform the distance without stopping much on the way. It is uncertain what length of time it would require to take Charleston, but, no doubt, if Sherman should find the defences impregnable and the garrison determined in resistance, he would quietly march away and leave them in their glory, only to be again disturbed by the unwelcome intelligence of the fall of their capital. When Richmond is finally taken and securely retained, we may then expect the other mole-hills throughout the South to follow in its train. By striking at the heart we injure the whole.

Editorial Miscellany.

While the peace negotiations were transpiring between U. S. Government authorities and the rebel commissioners, the rebel soldiers were so much elated with the prospect of a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of hostilities ceased. Since, however, the peace mission has ended in nothingness the poor, half-starved and penitent "gray-backs" are again wending their way into our lines as numerous as ever.—When they cannot retire peaceably as a whole from the bonds of the Confederacy they will do it as a unit, and forcibly if need be.

☞ It seems that the solid opposition with which the Democratic members of our Legislature doggedly confronted the Constitutional Amendment to abolish slavery was the result of a solemn caucus in which they deliberately resolved that the party of Copperhead Democracy should stick by slavery to the last, and go down with the black flag flying. Perhaps they are right. If they must be infamous, there is some satisfaction perhaps in making their infamy heroic.

☞ The rebel leaders are whistling to keep their courage up, for, finding their commissioners accomplished nothing in their interview with our President, they are making speeches in Richmond and declaring what they are determined to do. Davis declared, that with his consent the Union should never be restored. When the people of the South decree for peace and Union Jeff's consent will not be necessary.

OUR SOLDIERS ON PEACE.—Our soldiers, it is said, when the news of the result of the Peace Conference reached them, were delighted. They are willing to fight it out, knowing that they have since the commencement fought for honor, and will not accede to anything dishonorable, such as the proposed peace would have been. Let the Northern heart take courage when it is known where our defenders stand.

THE DRAFT.—No signs of a draft are as yet apparent in any locality, and the War Department entertains the opinion that a draft will be unnecessary, as the number required by General Grant is being raised by volunteering. Perhaps the wheel is turning, but slowly and secretly, as was heretofore represented. Time alone can reveal the truth.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The following information is gleaned from the Annual Reports of Railroad Companies of Pennsylvania, just issued. It is important, as the question is often asked What does the Pennsylvania Railroad Company do in one year;

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have 314 engines, 168 passenger cars, 64 baggage, mail and express cars, 4,845 freight cars and 709 coal cars. They carried last year 2,268,929 passengers and 2,559,884 tons of freight, 1,077,485 tons of the latter being coal. The expenses in the aggregate amounted to nearly $10,000,000, while their receipts were a little over $14,000,000. The total number of persons killed on their road during the year was 119, and injured 218.

—H. S. Foote, late member of the rebel Congress, on arriving within our lines, communicated with the Secretary of State, desiring to remain in the country, with a view to use efforts for the purpose of bringing about a peace, with the overthrow of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union upon the basis of the gradual removal of slavery. But Mr. Foote, while declaring that he had forever abandoned the rebel cause, did not propose to accept the terms of the President's proclamation of amnesty. Permission, therefore, was given him either to return within the enemy's lines, or to leave the United States not to return during the continuance of the war, without permission from the Government. Mr. Foote has embarked for Europe.

General Lee's Army Order.

Though no advantage is gained to the North by speculating on the condition of affairs in the South, yet the order of General Lee, of the 25th of January, 1865, is so suggestive that it is satisfactory to give it some consideration. From the language of this order, it would seem that the purpose was to obtain all the arms and saddles in the country for the use of the army. The veil is too transparent not to be easily seen through. The real object is to *disarm* the people, not to arm the soldiers. It is artfully put; it was necessary that it should be; for the 9th Sec., Art. 1, of their Constitution provides: "That a well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." If the people are disarmed, it will be an easy matter to enforce the conscription. Persuade the people to disarm themselves, or force them, and there will be no difficulty then in conscripting, or indeed carrying out any other measure. The Southern people are not yet so utterly lost to the sense of freedom, that their masters can openly avow such a measure as this, and Lee is obliged to gild it over with the assertion that it is done with a view to their defence. He says:

"To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore request promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially suitable for cavalry,) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession."

And again he says:

"While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor."

It might be supposed that these Quixotic people would resent being asked to render up their arms and saddles; but the class that assumed the chivalric phases were, after all, but the sons of cotton, or sugar, or tobacco planters, and have pretty well expended their stock of romance in the ranks of the army. Thoroughly to enslave the lower classes and re-enslave the free blacks, the best measure is to disarm them, and this is the meaning of Lee's order of January 25th.

It is time that the North was disabused of the idea that the Confederacy is in want of arms. It wants men, and to obtain them now they must be conscripted. This will be a dangerous business in so extensive a country and so sparse a population. A few men banded together, here and there throughout the country, and armed, may set the conscription officers at defiance, and no large bodies can be spared from the army for the service; and even if they could be spared, to move them to so many localities would be impracticable.

Thus the true import of this seemingly patriotic order is to disarm, and not to arm.—*Evening Bulletin.*

THE WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia Board of Trade, in its last annual report, presents a few facts concerning the great wealth of the State, which serve as illustrations of what we know, as indications of what the value of our products in the future may be. They estimate that in the year 1864, the coal products alone amounted to 9,876,174 tons of anthracite, 422,992 tons of semianthracite, and 2,399 346 ton of bituminous; in all, 12,698,583 tons valued at $69,921,026. The product of iron was valued at 54,784,997 dollars; and that of petroleum at $46,921,430. These three staples, therefore, have yielded the enormous sum of $171,519,353 in a single year. This, too, in a year of scarce labor, high wages, and of a war which might be presumed to engross all the energies of our people. The production of one of the three articles named—Ptoroleum—may be said to be in its infancy and every year will see the amount and value of it greatly augmented.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

☞ It is supposed that the rebel force that Lee has been striving to concentrate to oppose Sherman will reach nearly forty thousand men, many of whom will be militia.

☞ The military campaign on the James will shortly commence on a scale of vast magnitude. It is reported that the Armies of the Potomac and the James are to be united, and the rumor is revived that General Sheridan is to supersede General Meade in the command of the united force.

☞ Matters in the neighborhood of Fort Fisher have not changed. Our gunboats daily shell the rebels. Gen. Terry is waiting for the time to arrive when he will advance on Wilmington. North Carolinians in the regions are generally taking the oath of allegiance, and desertions from the rebels are numerous.

☞ Sherman's force, as at present organized, is in three colums, as follows: Army of Tennessee, General Howard, centre; Army of the South, General Foster, right wing; army of Georgia, General Slocum, left wing; In the plan of the campaign the centre and the left wing were to be active columns, while the right wing, under General Foster, was to be held as a reserve, and employed in demonstrating against Charleston, while the others moved by converging lines upon Branchville from Grahamsville and Sister's Ferry.

☞ The Richmond *Whig* of the 13th contains the following:

"Passengers by the Fredericksburg train, yesterday afternoon, stated that it was reported in Fredericksburg that a Yankee cavalry force, variously estimated, accompanied by a large wagon train, had reached the upper part of Stafford county, and was moving in the direction of that town."

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury has commenced paying the troops.—General Schofield's army has already been provided for, and to day the Secretary commenced signing the warrants for the pay of the Army of the Potomac. It is expected that all the other armies will be paid as rapidly as it can be done with safety.

☞ NASHVILLE, Feb. 16.—Our suburbs are again threatened by bands of Confederate cavalry. This afternoon, about 400 men, supposed to be under command of Lieut. Col. Withers, made their appearance at the Murfeesboro' pike, about six miles from town, and captured several wood-choppers and Government employees. Among them was Capt. Stevens, of the Quartermaster's Department.

☞ Memphis advices of the 13th say that a portion of the expedition sent from that city on the 27th ult., under Col. Osborne, returned with fifty prisoners and a quantity of live stock. The expedition penetrated Louisiana far up the Washita river, meeting but little resistance, the only organized force of the enemy being Harrison's Brigade, which was beyond the Washita. Several steamers and an immense quantity of rebel stores were destroyed. About two hundred prisoners were captured, most of whom were paroled. Scarcely a man was lost on our side, and but few wounded, owing to the rough country over which the expedition passed.

Deserters in Somerset County.

We copy the following account of a small revolution in Somerset county from the Somerset *Herald.* The government force employed in the hunt of the skulking conscripts consisted of twenty-five men under Lieut. Anthony Ewing, of Captain Weaver's Independent company. The young man said to be mortally wounded is one of the best soldiers in the company, and a woman at the house tried to cut his head off with an axe after he had been shot. The following is the account of the *Herald:*

"It being known to Deputy Provost Marshal Cunningham for some time past that a number of skulkers from the draft and deserters from the ranks, were secreted in Lower Turkeyfoot township, and had been concocting measures of resistance he, (counting on the bittter cold weather of last week to drive them into their houses), accompanied by a squad of cavalry, under command of Lieut. Ewing, started on Thursday afternoon last on a raid, to beat up their quarters. Arriving in the neighborhood after night he proceeded from house to house that he had "spotted," and succeeded in arresting no less than seven of them.

"At the house of Thomas A. Murray, that gentleman attempted to secrete himself in the garret, and when discovered, fired upon the party, inflicting an ugly and painful wound upon the head of private Francis Boice of the cavalry. So murderous was the intent of his family, that after the poor fellow was prostrated by the shot, from the husband, the wife rushed upon him and inflicted a couple of blows upon him with the pole of an axe, before she could be stayed. Happily, neither the shot nor the blow proved mortal and the wounded man, who was brought to town is doing well.

"At the house of Aaron Holder resistance was also met with. He had fled to the loft of his house, and on the soldiers attempting to follow he hurled down at them, a heavy shoe last, striking private Geo. B. Groul on the temple, knocking him senseless, and inflicting so severe an injury upon him that his physician thinks that it may yet result in death. Encouraged by his success Heider maintained his position with a club at the trap, to which only a ladder led, and notwithstanding a number of shots were fired at him in the dark, could not be dislodged. At last Marshal Cunningham gave orders to fire the house, which after combustibles had been gathered and ignited, brought him to terms, when he surrendered, and the fire was extinguished. We are sorry that these miserable men through evil counsels have been induced to thus resist the law, and jeopardise their own lives."

TO-MORROW (Wednesday,) Washington's Birthday, is declared to be a public holiday. Banks and banking houses will do no business on that day.

Information about the Draft.

Who are Exempt.—In addition to the physically and mentally disabled, persons under 20 and over 45 years of age at the date of draft are exempt. Family bibles, baptismal certificates and church registers, where these are in existence, are used in establishing non-liability on account of age and should be offered in proof, together with the necessary affidavits.

Aliens are exempt An alien, in the meaning of the law, is a person born under foreign government who has not filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, has never voted nor attempted to vote and who has not held an office, civil or military, in this country. The fact of the alienage must be made to appear in due, form, supported by the sworn certificate of two persons not themselves aliens, who state that they know the party and believe his statements to be true.

Persons who have been two years in service are exempt. The fact of having so served must be proven by the exhibition of a discharge or other satisfactory proof.

Substitutes before Draft.—As the law now stands, only persons noly persons not themselves liable to draft can become substitutes for enrolled men before draft. Of course for such we must look to the list of exempts—persons under 20 and over 45, aliens and such as have served two years since the present war.

It should not be forgotten that the regulations require that a man who offers himself as a substitute for an enrolled man, must prove his nonliability to draft in the same way that he would be required to do if he were drafted and claimed exemption for the same reason.

It should be borne in mind, that in all cases of furnishing substitutes in lieuof draft, the principal is exempt only so long as the substitue is not liable, not exceeding the time for which the substitute shall have been accepted. If the substitute enlists at nineteen years and five months of age, the principal is exempt for seven months. If the substitute be over 45 years of age at enlistment, the principal is exempt for the term of enlistment of the substitute or for a less period if Congress should meanwhile make men over forty-five liable to draft. In the case of an alien substitute the principal is exempt for his term of enlistment, although the alien himself may determine his principals, liability by filling a declaration of intention to become a citizen, voting at election or holding an office, civil or military.

Substitutes after Draft.—Persons themselves liable to draft, may enlist as substitutes for drafted men, but in such case the name of the principal shall again be placed on the roll and be liable to draft on future calls, but not until the present enrollment shall be exhausted. If a drafted man furnishes a substitute not liable to draft, he is exempt for the length of time the substitute is not liable. A drafted man furnishing a substitute can under no circumstances be exempt for a longer period than the time for which he was drafted.

Neither substitutes for drafted or enrolled men, nor drafted men themselves, are allowed any choice of regiments, but must go wherever they are

It should be stated that it is rarely that a boy under eighteen is accepted into the service by a prudent Surgeon, by far the larger number of such being too diminutive and immature. It frequently happens that a man over forty-five makes an available substitute, but his acceptability depends upon a variety of circumstances and cannot be absolutely determined until the man is offered. It is useless in any case to offer a man as a substitute who is over fifty.

Substitutes are not allowed furloughs after enlisting. This remark applies to volunteer recruits as well. Men determining to enlist either as substitutes or recruits should make all their arrangements before presenting themselves for enlistment and not importune officers to do that which their instructions forbid. Colored men may be offered as substitutes for white men.

Persons who paid commutation in 1863 are by law exempt for three years from the day they were drafted; those that paid commutation since Feb. 24, 1864, are liable to the draft about to be made.

Any persons who furnish substitutes under the draft of 1862 for three years can have themselves stricken from the lists before draft by producing the certificate of the commissioner at that time and furnishing their own affidavit to the facts set forth in the certificate. The name of the substitute, the date of his enlistment, the regiment he entered and the length of time for which he enlisted must be shown.

Members of religious denominations who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith of their particular church, are entitled when drafted to be considered non combatants.—They may pay their three hundred dollars or be assigned to duty in hospitals or to the care of freedmen, as they elect. Such drafted men must show that their deportment has been uniformly consistent with such declaration.

Medical certificates are for the most part useless, although where they come from a respectable source and can in any manner aid the Surgeon of the board, due consideration is given them. Physicians who give certificates for pay are guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punishment.

Attorneys or agents who assist drafted men in preparing papers to be used in support of claims to exemption, are by law restricted from charging more than five dollars in a single case.

The draft under the call of December 19th last is for one year, although volunteers and substitutes for enrolled men are received for one, two or three years.

The quota as announced are net, all credits due localities having been computed and allowed before their assignment. It is useless to apply to the Board of Enrolment for an abatement of quotas on account of men enlisted one, two or three years ago, inasmuch as all credits have already been established, and whether properly or improperly, they cannot now be revised.

WAR FOR THE UNION

FROM SHERMAN

Rebels Defeated at River's Bridge

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

Major Stolbrand, Chief of Artillery of the 15th Corps of Sherman's army, has arrived here bringing dispatches to the Government. He says Sherman's plans are not generally known in his own army, although he has its entire confidence. It was General Blair's Bridge, the soldiers wading to their waists to make the attack. A little northward of that point is a fine, high, fertile, productive section of country, easily traversed, with good roads and abounding in supplies.

New York, February 16.—The destruction of the town of Gillesonville, South Carolina, was done in retaliation for the murder of a colored Union soldier, formerly a slave.

The *World's* correspondent shows Howard's corps, in its advance, was obliged to press its way through forty miles of swamps of the most dismal character, against Hardee's army, which they constantly pressed back by vigorous charges. These charges the cavalry could not stand, consequently the losses on either side were small. The whole country was found depopulated with the exception of old and helpless negroes, who were on the verge of starvation.

The first stand made by the rebels was at Salkatchie river, on the opposite side of which they showed themselves in force. Aided by a flank movement, our troops with fixed bayonets charged across the stream, five feet deep, in the face of a heavy fire, and wrested the place from the rebels, who fled in disorder towards Branchville, leaving their guns unspiked. We lost one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, among the latter Col. Swaine.

COLUMBIA FALLEN.

CHARLESTON EVACUATED!

Sherman's Triumphant March.

NEWS FROM REBEL PAPERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—1 P. M.

To Major General Dix, New York:

The announcement, with the occupation of Columbia, S. C., by Gen. Sherman, and the probable evacuation of Charleston, has been communicated to this department in the following telegrams, just received from Lieut. Gen. Grant.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, Feb. 16—4.44 P. M.

Hon Edwin M. Stanton, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

The *Richmond Dispatch* of this morning says that Sherman entered Columbia yesterday morning, and its fall necessitates, it presumes, the fall of Charleston, which it thinks likely is already being evacuated.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, Feb. 18.

Hon. E. M. Stanton.

The following is taken from to-day's *Richmond Dispatch:*

THE FALL OF COLUMBIA—COLUMBIA HAS FALLEN.

Sherman marched into and took posession of the city yesterday morning.

This intelligence was communicated yesterday by Gen. Beauregards in our official dispatch.

Columbia is situated on the North branch of the Congaree river just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers From Gen. Beauregard's dispatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad rivers. Whilst they were crossing these rivers our troops, under Gen. Beauregard, evacuated Columbia. The enemy soon after took possession.

Through private sources we learn that two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defence of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores which it was thought impossible to remove were destroyed. The female employees of the Treasury Department had been previously sent off to Charlotte, N. C., a hundred miles north of Columbia. We presume the Treasury lithographic establishment was also removed, although as to this, we have no positive information. The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of Charleston, which we think likely is already in process of evacuation. It is impossible to say where Sherman will next direct his columns. The general opinion is that he will go to Charleston and establish a base, but we confess that we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed that he is subsisting on the country, and has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving Savannah he declared it his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston.

This was uttered as a boast, and to hide his designs. We are disposed to believe that he will next strike at Charlotte, which is a hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia railroad, or at Florence, South Carolina, the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington railroad, some ninety miles east of Columbia.

There was a report yesterday that Augusta had also been taken by the enemy. This we do not believe. We have reason to fell assured that all of Sherman's army is altogether at Columbia, and that the report that Schofield was advancing on Augusta is untrue.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Saturday announces a brief suspension of that paper, with a view to its temporary removal to another point.

This is rendered necessary by the progress of military events, cutting it off from the mail facilities for distributing its paper to a large portion of its subscribers, while the lack of transportation renders its supply of paper precarious.

Semmes has been made Rear Admiral and will take command of the James river squadron.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

Thrilling Adventure—Rescue of a Young Lady from an "Air-hole" in the Mississippi.

On the evening of the 28th of December a party of four persons started from Winona to Trempeleau, Minnesota. The party consisted of Mr. Sheldon C. Carey, one of the publishers of the Winona *Republican*, and Miss Mary Farrington in one sleigh, and Mr. W. W. Williams and Miss M. F. White in another sleigh. They were out for a pleasure ride on the river. When near Trempeleau they made a mistake, which has often been made by parties not familiar with the road, and instead of turning to the left a short distance above the village and taking the channel of the river leading to that place, they passed to the right of the island opposite to the place, and discovered their mistake only when, having passed the island, the lights of the village appeared in the distance to the left behind them. The party then turned and directed their course across and up the river, guided by the lights of the village. Mr. Carey was ahead and driving at a brisk trot, his spirited horse holding his head high and depending wholly upon the bit for guidance. He remarked to Mr. Farrington that, as they had strayed away from the beaten road, they had been fortunate in escaping air-holes in the ice. Hardly had he finished the words, when the fatal plunge was made, and the dark and ice cold water closed over their heads. Mr. Williams was only about two rods behind. He instantly reigned his horse, sprang from his sleigh, and ran to the edge of the ice. He saw his friend struggling with his horse in the rapid current, and called him, "Where's Mary?" "Oh, God! I don't know!" was the reply. Williams now saw the young lady on the surface below and endeavored to approach the edge of the ice, but twice he found himself sinking on portions of ice broken off by his own weight, and from which he leaped back to solid ice. She was now so far under the dark current that he could see but little more than her cap, and this but dimly. He succeeded in getting below her again, discovered a projected portion of ice, under which, should she pass, all hope would be gone. It was the work of an instant to prostrate himself on the ice and push out so far as to reach beyond this edge. He was now ready, and, as the sinking girl floated toward him, he could hear her repeating a prayer that she might be saved. "I can save you now, Mary," was the word of encouragement, and as she came within his reach a firm grasp upon her cap with his left hand was all that he could get. The long reach which he was compelled to make, the sinking of her body as the weight of his hand rested upon her head, and the force of the current, came near drawing him entirely off the ice. But, carefully balancing himself, he succeeded in getting her head out of the water, and by taking hold of her arm with his right hand, and placing his left hand on the ice, the glove of which instantly froze fast, he was enabled to get her in such a position that he could hold her until help, attracted by their cries, arrived, which was about half an hour. The village was half a mile off, but by the assistance of Miss White, some one was made to hear the cry. How long must have been those fearful minutes before the help arrived! While holding on in this way, the horse swam by them, probably with the sleigh hanging below in deep water. There was great danger of his coming directly against them and sweeping the lady away from the firm grasp by which she was now held, but the animal passed them and went under the ice below.

Mr. Williams now called to Mr. Carey, but received no reply. He had also disappeared below the surface, or under the ice. Help at length came. The people on hearing the cry supposed it to proceed from an opening a little further down the river, and hastened to this place first. This mistake lengthened the distance and the time. A rope was first thrown but Mr. Williams was unable to adjust it. A pole was next extended to them; and in some way by the aid of this, they succeeded with much difficulty in drawing the young lady, now unconscious, upon the cold ice, and of rescuing her preserver from his perilous position. It was not until several hours after Miss Farrington had been removed to a comfortable room in the village that she so far recovered as to be conscious.

Such presence of mind and heroism as were thus displayed by Mr. Williams deserves the highest commendation. It is true that most any one would willingly risk his life to a greater or less extent to save a person from drowning, but we apprehend very few would have the courage and the presence of mind, nerve and skill necessary to accomplish a feat such as this. Miss F. also manifested not a little presence of mind. It occurred to her when she rose in the water, that, if she would float, she must remain motionless, and not scream, and thereby force the air out of her lungs. By observing this precaution, and partially buoyed up by her clothes, she was enabled to float down with the current the long distance of thirty-two rods from where she was taken out. It is also a remarkable fact that about five minutes before the accident happened she discovered that the strings of her cap had become loose and tied them. It was mainly by the strength of these strings that she was drawn against the eddying current until her head was above the water and ice. Words cannot express the gratitude felt by the parents and friends of the young lady toward her deliverer.

A Rebel Spy in Female Attire.

He Lives with a Girl Two Weeks Without Betraying His Sex—An extraordinary Affair and Important Arrest.

The Cleveland *Herald*, of the 14th, contains a lengthy and somewhat romantic account of the capture of a rebel spy in that city, while sailing under false colors. It seems that, on Saturday morning, two young women apparently about nineteen or twenty years old, called at the rooms of the Soldiers' Aid Society and applied for transportation to Washington. One of them giving the name of Charlotte Anderson, said she had enlisted two or three times in the army, but had been rejected on her sex being discovered. As they turned to leave, one of the ladies in the room became suspicious that "Charlotte" was a man, and sent up stairs to the Provost Marshal, by whose order "Charlotte" and her companion, were immediately arrested. "Charlotte" on being charged with sailing under false colors, indignantly denied the imputation, and her companion. Emma, also assured the officers that "Charlotte" was a girl, for they had slept together several nights. Emma proved the honesty of her belief by urging "Charlotte" to submit to the medical examination proposed, but "Charlotte" stoutly refused, and it was only by forcible means that the examination was made, and the fact established that she was a he. Emma was overwhelmed with confusion and grief on the discovery of the sex of her companion, and wept bitterly, refusing all further communication with him. "Charlotte" was locked up in the city prison, and Emma was taken in charge by Commissioner Kirkpatrick.

The girl Emma, who appeared to be modest and well behaved, had been living in Cleveland as a hired help, and a few weeks ago made the acquaintance of "Charlotte." They slept together, Emma having not the slightest suspicion that her bedfellow was not a woman. Charlotte always put out the light before entirely undressing, alleging it was too cold to do so when undressed. She also either got up and dressed before Emma was awake, or lay in bed until the latter left the room. "Charlotte" frequently received letters, many of them from Dayton. Some of these letters were addressed to Charlie Anderson, which she supposed to be a diminutive of Charlotte. It was noticeable, however, that they were always delivered at the gentleman's window of the post-office, "Charlotte" always going there for them. A few days since "Charlotte" proposed that they should go to Washington, where she could get good places for both of them, and to this Emma agreed. Owing to the failure of her companion to receive some funds she expected, Emma spent all the money she had, and they were obliged to seek aid at the Soldiers' Aid Rooms, as narrated. After the arrest "Charlotte" was at first sullen, but when dressed in soldier's clothes, brightened up, and expressed a willingness to make a clean breast of it. He then made a statement to the effect that he was a member of company D, 60th Ohio Volunteers, and adopted female dress in order to get home, which he accomplished. He alleges he was about returning to his regiment in the same costume when he was arrested. His statement is undoubtedly false, as evidence has been collected to show that he is a rebel spy. In his possession were found three sets of wearing apparel, one female, one military, and one the dress of a dashing "young man about town."

Charlie alias Lottie Anderson, is very feminine in appearance, and has a soft and low feminine voice whenever he chooses to use it. When dressed as a man he has the appearance of a girl in disguise, and when dressed in tasteful female attire difficult to doubt the feminity. His accomplishments are varied. He is a dead shot with a pistol, a splendid horseman, can talk three languages fluently, can dance admirably, play the piano, do fine sewing, embroider, knit and crochet equal to any woman, and, can spark the boys, as many of them know to their mortification. Although so feminine in appearance, he is remarkably strong for his size.

There are other facts that go to show he is a rebel spy, that it would not be proper to give at this time. The object of his getting acquainted with the girl and keeping her in ignorance of his real sex was to divert suspicion from himself until he could get to Washington. In private with Emma he has expressed a bitter hatred to the North, and a determination to shoot President Lincoln if he could get a chance at him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

A public examination of applicants only, for the Schools of Huntingdon Borough, will be held in room No. 1 of the Public School House of said Borough, on Saturday 4th of March next, (1865,) at ten o'clock in the forenoon. All applicants must present themselves on that day. By order of the Board
S. H. REED, President.
J. SEWELL STEWART, Secy.
Feb. 21, '65—2t.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between J. G. Boyer and D. G. Cantner under firm of Boyer & Cantner, was dissolved on the 14th day of February, by mutual consent. All debts owing the said partnership will be received by the said D. G. Cantner, and all demands on the said partnership, are to be presented to him for payment.
J. G. BOYER,
D. G. CANTNER,
Feb. 21, 65-3t. Marklesburg Station.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated in Philadelphia, 1794.

CASH CAPITAL $1,715,171,71.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Prest.
CHARLES PLATT, Secy.

J. A. RANKIN, Rock Springs, Centre county, Pa., Local Agent for part of Centre county, also for parts of Huntingdon and Blair counties.
Feb. 21, '65-6m.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. *CHARTER PERPETUAL.*

The oldest Company in the U. S.

ASSETS, $1,715,000.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Prest.
CHARLES PLATT, Secy.

The undersigned agent for the above well known and reliable Company, will make insurance against loss by fire for any period—from one month to perpetual.
G. DARTON ARMITAGE, Agent.
Huntingdon, Feb. 22, 65-3m.

INSURE YOUR LIFE,

In the Penn Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Capital $1,485,685 32,

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1849, $752,987.00.

LOSSES PAID IN 1864, $72,600.00.

The Only True Mutual Company in the State. All the Profits Divided Among the Policy Holders Every Year.

DIVIDEND FOR 1864, FIFTY per cent.

It is within the power of EVERY MAN to make a certain provision for his family by the payment of a small amount annually. Why then run the risk of having those who are nearest and dearest to you, thrown upon the cold charities of the world, when you can prevent it by making so small a sacrifice now? None are so poor as to be debarred from the benefits of life insurance, and few so rich that they may not with advantage use the system for their benefit. Remember the injunction of the Apostle, "If a man provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an Infidel." For information apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER, Agent,
Huntingdon, Feb. 21, '65-3t.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the city, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
H. ROMAN.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 22, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Those of our subscribers receiving bills will please give them *immediate* attention. Our terms are now advance payments—our friends will remember this. Those receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Local Scratchings.

—The quota of Huntingdon county under the present draft is 459; Blair, 451; Cambria, 405; Mifflin 289 Total quota of this district, 1,604.

—The streets and sidewalks during balmy days present a disagreeable appearance, produced by the melting snow. Look out for a flood, slush and mud.

—Our readers and the public generally, would do well to give Mr. S. H. Shafer, at Jacobs' old stand a call, and examine the stock of goods he keeps constantly on hand. We are satisfied that Mr. Shafer will try to please all with good goods at fair prices. Those who have not already done so should give him a call and make his acquaintance by getting good bargains. *

—We are pleased to see some of our soldier friends in town, many of whom are wearing the "straps" dearly earned but well deserved. The "straps" fit well on their shoulders, and the youthful officers have our best wishes in securing their further promotion. Among those we noticed were Lieuts. Hugh Johnson and Robert Davison.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is taking the necessary steps to collect the tax of two dollars a gallon on all "spirits." We suppose that whisky-drinkers will also take necessary steps to prepare their purses for paying the enormous price of 20 cts for a glass of their solace. We trust that they will take the wiser step by joining the "Good Templar" Society and abstain from touching, tasting or handling the "vile beverage of hell."

On a Rush.—From the number of notices of public sales that we are continually receiving and printing, it would appear that our farmers are preparing for a rush to the west, or some other "sea-port," as soon as Spring arrives. Those who do leave will please not forget to advertise their sales, and those of our subscribers who design flitting will please notify us as regards their paper.

—The all-absorbing topics of the day are the draft, substitutes and oil shares and stocks—but the greatest of them is the first—substitutes being the secondary consideration, and oil the third; but yet they all turn on greasy oil,—for, say some, "would that we should make a lucrative oil strike, therewith obtain the money to hire a 'substitute', and thereby evade the draft." Oil will, eventually, smooth all hard problems into running order.

The New Postage System.—The indifference and carelessness of *somebody* connected with the postal affairs under the new system of management, is becoming sadly apparent, and we apprehend that there will be a general outcry against it. In several instances already we have experienced chagrin from the fact that when we send parcels by mail, and are sure they left this post-office, those parcels never reach, or until several days elapse, their destination. The blame may rest upon the route agent; but surely some body should be responsible. We expect to hear of more cases of such carelessness.

—The following is a statement concerning Shirleysburg and the war, which we glean from the *Herald*:—Number of men killed in battle and died in hospitals, 3; deserters, 3, permanently removed from the district 3; in service in the field, 42, remaining on the enrolment list, 10,—total 61. The whole number of men enlisted, by volunteering, substitutes and commutation has been 75. $3,600 were contributed by individual contribution and taxation, for substitutes and local bounties to volunteers. The population of the village, according to the census of 1860, was 361 of all ages and sexes. Who can say that Shirleysburg is not loyal?

☞ We direct the attention of our readers who desire to insure to the advertisement of J. A. Rankin, local agent of the Insurance Company of North America for parts of Centre, Blair and Huntingdon counties.

☞ Blank Bonds issued by the School Directors of the different townships, for the purpose of raising funds to evade the draft, now printed and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ There will be communion services in the Lutheran Church in Huntingdon, on the 5th of March. The Rev. R. Fletcher will officiate.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

Many townships are out of the draft.

The "Taylor Guards" gone to the Front.

This company, principally from this county, was fully organized at Camp Curtin on Thursday last. The commissioned officers are all from this place, and are as follows:—Captain, Wm. F. Johnston; 1st Lieut., Thomas Johnson; 2d Lieut., Alfred Tyhurst.—The company was recruited to above the maximum number, there being about 120 men in the ranks. They honored Judge Taylor by wishing to be known as the "Taylor Guards."

The boys left Harrisburg yesterday (Monday) afternoon at two o'clock for the front, their destination being Kearneysville, Va., upon the Martinsburg and Winchester railroad. The Regiment to which they have attached themselves is the 195th, Col. Fisher commanding. The bounty money they have not yet received, but it will be forwarded as soon as they reach their Regiment. We hope the brave boys will not suffer through disappointment.

Bishop Matthew Simpson.

This Reverend gentleman, according to announcement, spoke in the M. E. Church of this place, on Friday evening last. The audience that greeted him was large, and all who listened to his remarks were edified and delighted. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a speaker who talks so practically as does Rev. Simpson. His ideas are well defined, and the numerous illustrations of every day observation with which he intersperses his language shed rays of attractive interest upon every stage of his discourse. Dispensing, to a great extent, with the more studied display of rhetorical flourishes he gives force to his expression by the weight of pathos and interest that he exhibits. All his hearers, we know, were loth to have his sermon close, and many manifest the desire that he should speak here again at the first opportunity.

An Interesting Spectacle.

We were seldom more pleased than on the evening of Bishop Simpson's lecture last week. To some the idea of raising $1,000 in a single evening for the most important cause would seem altogether impossible, but it is a well known truth that we know not what to believe until we see it demonstrated. After the Reverend Bishop had finished his sermon he addressed himself to the audience upon the subject of the Church's indebtedness and the most practicable mode of liquidating the debt. He suggested that small sums in commencing to reach a large sum should be dispensed with, and immediately acted upon his suggestion by asking how many there were present who would be willing to contribute $50 each. After a lapse of a few seconds Mr. David Black responded, followed by Mr. James L. Glazier and Rev. Wesley Black. Notwithstanding the frequent appeals of the Bishop for a few more "50's" no more were forthcoming, and he passed on to a smaller sum, gratified, however, that three out of the five that he desired so nobly responded. The next sum required was $25, when the Reverend gentleman was greeted with about fifteen individual's names, all of which he eagerly noted, at each name, given kindly thanking the donor for his or her liberality. Dwelling upon the "25's" for a few moments, the Bishop took up the sums of $10 and $5, each of which were filled with the same success, although, as a consequence, (these sums approaching nearer the capacity of some men's purses) there were more individuals to subscribe, but it was not until the sum of $50 had dwindled down to $1 that the greatest interest was evinced upon the floor of the room. In every quarter "cash $1" was heard, and the calls were at times so repeated that it kept the Bishop, who was recording the sums subscribed, busily employed with pencil and in calculation, tellers were moving from point to point and from auditor to auditor soliciting some sum, each anxious to receive most (and, perhaps, to scream the oftenest;) and the entire audience eagerly listening to hear when the last dollar would roll up to make the thousand. The Bishop found the calls of "cash $1" too numerous to thank the respective donors, but where the interval permitted, it was generally occupied by congratulatory remarks from his lips. At the close of about an hour the Reverend announced that over $1000 had been contributed, a sum which, we conjecture, would not have been raised in the usual way in the course of a year. The church's debt was between $700 and $800—a debt that accumulated during and since the building of the edifice. This, of course, has now been removed, while the remaining sum is to be applied in repairing and refurnishing the Church. Since the members have thus thrown off this weight of embarrassment they will move much more smoothly and increase in numbers more rapidly than heretofore. Rev. Simpson receives the Church's congratulations for condescending to help it out of its difficulty.

"Coal and Coal Oil,

Or, the Geology of the Earth, being a popular description of Minerals and Mineral combustibles, by ELI BOWEN, Professor of Geology."

This is a book for the times, interesting to every reader. For sale at Lewis' Book Store. Price $2.

☞ The young lady who purchased a Bible Dictionary at Lewis' Book Store on Friday evening last will please call again.

Insurance Agency.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in to-day's issue of G. Barton Armitage, of this place, who has been selected as Agent for the Insurance Company of North America, located in Philadelphia. Mr. A. is prepared to make insurances against loss by fire for any period.—We bespeak for him a liberal share of patronage. The Company is a reputable one, and it can flatter itself upon having secured a reliable and efficient Agent.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

R. Allison Miller, of this place, is the Agent of this Company. An excellent opportunity is here afforded for insuring your life in a reliable and popular Insurance Company. We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Miller in our advertising column, where sufficient light is thrown upon the subject to induce every man to insure.

A Romance.

A young lady, an orphan, living and teaching school in this county, a year ago received a letter from Virginia, that her brother, who was a soldier in the Union army, had been killed in battle. She hastened to the South, secured his remains, had them brought home and buried. Ever since, alone in the world and in sadness, she has mourned her dead kinsman. A week ago she received a letter from Andersonville, from her brother, who is alive and a prisoner. Such is the romance and the reality of war.

Notice.

The citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity will find it to their advantage to call and see H. S. Shafer in Benj. Jacobs' old stand, before making their purchases elsewhere. A liberal discount allowed clergymen.

R. M. CUNNINGHAM & Co.

Feb. 20, '65–3m.

Now is the Time.

We invite attention of farmers and others wishing to procure good fruit trees, to advertisement of Theo. H. Cremer. Now is the time to send in your orders.

Blair County Locals.

—Judge Taylor will hold an argument Court in Hollidaysburg on Tuesday, March 21st.

—Mr. M. S. Aultz, late proprietor of the Exchange, has leased the Diamond Hotel in Hollidaysburg. We hope our people when they visit Hollidaysburg will give him their patronage.

— The election for officers in the borough of Hollidaysburg came off on Friday last. The following offices were filled: One Constable, one Justice of the Peace, two School Directors for three years, and one for one year, two Councilmen, one Assessor, and one Auditor, two Judges, and four Inspectors of Elections.

Attempt to Rob a Bank.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* of last week gives the following account of an attempt to rob the First National Bank at that place: "On last Friday night an attempt was made to rob the first National Bank of this place. The watchman of the Bank, Mr. George McDonough, having died very suddenly a day or two before, the villains no doubt considered the time propitious and probably hoped they would not be disturbed in their labors by the presence of any one in the building.—They seem to have been two in number, and succeeded in gaining the rear of the Bank building through a narrow alley which separates it from the adjoining house. They commenced operations as nearly as can be ascertained between eleven and twelve o'clock at night by digging a hole through the wall about three feet from the ground into the back room. In about half an hour or an hour they had the hole through and commenced enlarging it to sufficient size, when Mr. K. Baldrige, clerk, who was sleeping in the Bank, heard them and gave the alarm. They then beat a precipitate retreat leaving a number of tools consisting of brace and bits, drill &c., also two old bags and a cover lid. The robbery was well planned, and the scoundrels might have succeeded in securing some plunder had their calculations not missed in one point, as to the watchman. Commencing at that early hour they intended to give a full night to the job. Had they succeeded in getting into the back room, they would then have had to dig through another brick wall surrounding the vault, then drill through a lining of double boiler iron securely rivited, and then before getting to the deposits and money of the Bank, would have to get into a strong iron safe. Without getting into this last, however they might have secured some valuables in the vault placed there by persons for safe keeping.—This last allowing them all possible skill was about all they could have accomplished before day light. On the same day Mr. George W. Russ who had been employed for the purpose arrested two persons as the burglars in Altoona who profess to hail from Harrisburg. There is quite a strong chain of circumstantial evidence against them; which it would be improper to state at present. We did not learn their names."

☞ "Slavery viewed from the Bible Stand Point," by Rev. J. M. Adair, for sale at Lewis' Book Store, price 10 cents. tf.

Important to Every Body.

The commissioners of Internal Revenue have decided that on and after the 1st of February 1865, persons executing receipts for the delivery of any property must affix a two cent stamp to such receipts and cancel the same, otherwise they will be prosecuted for the penalty of $22 incurred under section 158 of the act of June 30, 1864. Receipts for the delivery of coal, wood, &c., will, it appears, require a stamp hereafter.

Notice to the Public.

There is more imposition practiced in the sale of trees, shrubbery and vines, than in any other business.—*Vineland Rural.*

The above has been proved in our neighborhood, therefore we would call special attention to the advantage of purchasing at home. Special attention is called to Messrs. Cremer & Taylor's advertisement.

A Substitute Wanted.

A young man not liable to be drafted, or a man over 45, willing to go into the service as a substitute for one or three years can hear of a good chance by calling at this office. tf

Give Her a Call.

Mrs. R. J. Sager has taken the Photograph rooms lately occupied by Mr. Birnbaum, and is prepared to give strict attention to the business. Persons wishing photographs should give her a call and examine specimens of her work. tf.

☞ Messrs. Hall of the Senate, and Swoope and Benedict of the House, have our thanks for continued favors.

Army Correspondence.

CAMP OF 205th REGT., P. V.,
February 9th, 1865.

DEAR GLOBE:—Many months have passed since last I contributed to the columns of that good Union friend—the *Globe*. It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that the 205th P. V. belongs to the 2nd Brigade, 3d Division, 9th A. C. This division is composed entirely of Pennsylvanians. There are six Regiments formed into two Brigades, all one year Regiments.

I served three years in the Pa. Res. Vol. Corps, but must confess I never saw a more splendid body of troops than this division.

This division is now on the extreme left, participating in the campaign commenced on Sunday the 5th. So far as heard from, the "Jonnie's" have been roughly handled; judging from the number of prisoners captured, the contest must have been severe. Your unworthy writer was left in charge of camp and extra baggage, a position envied by many on the march, as the weather has been extremely disagreeable since the movement commenced. The move took us like "thunder took the toad," unawares, as the prevailing sentiment was *peace*. But when the orders came that delusion was cheerfully dispelled, and all went off with an indescribable willingness—shouting "this is Blair's armistice." Whatever his (Blair's) mission South was, it has not created a very "formidable" opinion among the soldiers that a cessation of hostilities will result therefrom.

It is very apparent that the rebels were determined to profit by the flag of truce permitting the commissioners within our lines, as they moved large bodies of troops to their right, with the intention, doubtless, to flank our left, but the poor deluded miscreants were discovered from our signal stations and their movement has been checked with a blow that, I fear, laid low many a hero of the "Southern chivalry, who had better been born a dog than cause our wrath."

It is the prevailing opinion that the Spring campaign has commenced, but I do not believe it, as the weather is very disagreeable and will be unsettled for two months to come, unless powerful events should make it necessary, when all the efforts of this mighty army will be put forth to crush and conquer every rebel in arms, till not a vestige will be left of the grand rebel army of Northern Virginia. But, while we are doing our part in the field, we would appeal to those at home for encouragement by way of rushing "enstanter, *en propria persona*" to the scene of strife, and not stand in the back ground of this grand military stage, but swell our decimated ranks, and do not make cowardice a pretext upon which to palliate your dereliction of duty. While Sherman's victorious army is traversing the sunny fields of South Carolina, and Thomas' killing columns are sweeping like avalanches all before it, let the Grand Army of the Potomac tell in tones of thunder, that to provoke its power is certain death; then will come that long fought for messenger—*peace*, a victorious peace.

The health of the entire Regiment is good. The inflexible will of our Major, (M. B. Morrow, from Hollidaysburg) to make his Regiment efficient in drill, and discipline, is telling with wonderful effect. Our good Colonel (J. A. Mathews of Lewistown) is commanding our brigade, and now home on leave of fifteen days.

With my compliments and best wishes to all the ladies of "ye ancient borough," and surrounding country, I close. More anon.

J. B. S.

1st Lieut., Com. Co. D., 205th P. V.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, Jan. 31st, by Rev. Jno. Anderson, JAMES STEWART to Miss MARY MILLER, both of Barree township.

On Wednesday, the 15th inst., by Rev. Shearer, Mr. DAVID P. HENDERSON, of Franklin township, to Miss ESTHER J. STOVER, of Warriorsmark township, this county.

DIED,

In this place, on Tuesday evening the 14th inst., JIMMY, son of H. G. and Margaret Fisher, aged 2 years 6 months and 7 days.

Those laughing eyes no more we'll see,
The little prattler's tongue is stilled,
A place is vacant at our hearth
Which never can be filled.

That little breast is racked no more,
His aching head is free from pain;
His spirit's free on Jordan's shore,
Oh! may we meet him there again.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Feb. 21.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$9,00@11,25
Common and Superfine	$5,75@6,50
Rye Flour	$5,75
Corn Meal	$3 bl $3,00
Extra White Wheat	$2,35@2,60
Fair and Prime Red	$2,25@2,50
Rye	$1,72
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,66
Oats	93
Barley	$3 bu $2,00
Cloverseed, 864 lbs	$15,00
Timothy	$5,50
Flaxseed	$3,15
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₰bbl	$12,00
Extra do Brand	6,00
White Wheat	2,00
Red Wheat	2,20
Rye	1,85
Corn	1,65
Oats	80
Cloverseed	10,00
Flaxseed	2,75
Dried Apples	2,00
Butter	40
Eggs	25
Lard	25
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	14

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHADE TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
PLANTS, &C.,

At the nurseries of Taylor & Cremer

Who offer their stock of well grown and thrifty TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c., at their old prices. The expense of grafting and planting this stock having been incurred before the outbreak of the rebellion when the price of labor was low, they can afford to sell these Trees at 50 per cent. less than they can sell the same kind of trees next year. While other Nurserymen have raised their prices about 50 per cent., these still sell at the old rates this year; that is to say—Apple Trees, $15, $18, and $20 per hundred, according to size, &c. Standard Pear 50 to 75 cents each. Dwarf Pear, 40 to 75 cents each, and $30 to $45 per hundred. Plum and Apricot, at 40 to 50 cents each. Also, Peach, Cherry, Quince and other trees; Grape Vines, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants, Dahlia roots, and Shade and Ornamental Trees—all at the old rates.

Money invested in fruit trees is sure to yield a good return. Now is your time to order trees.

Address, THEODORE H. CREMER,
feb8, 1865* Huntingdon, Pa.

APPEALS.—The County Commissioners will hold there Appeals for the present year in the several townships and boroughs, to wit:

Hopewell township, Monday 27th of February 1865, at Coffee Run between 10 and 3 o'clock.

Penn township, Tuesday 28th of February 1365 at Marklesburg, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

Juniata township, Wednesday 1st of March 1865, at the place of holding election between 10 and 3 o'clock.

Borough of Huntingdon, Thursday 2d of March 1865, at the Commissioners Office.

Union township, Monday 6th of March 1865, at Mapleton between 10 and 3 o'clock.

Shirleysburg Borough, Tuesday 7th of March 1865, at the house of Mrs. Fraker, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

Shirley township, Wednesday 8th of March 1865, at the house of Mrs. Fraker, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

Cromwell township, Thursday 9th of March 1865, at Orbisonia between 9 and 3 o'clock.

Tell township, Friday 10th of March 1865, at Bolingers School House, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

Dublin township, 11th of March 1865, at Shade Gap between 10 and 3 o'clock.

Springfield township, Monday 13th of March 1865, at Meadow Gap between 10 and 3 o'clock.

Clay township, Tuesday 14th of March 1865, at Scottsville between 10 and 2 o'clock.

Cass township, and Cassville borough, Wednesday 15th of March 1865, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

Tod township, Thursday 16th of March 1865, at the Green School House, between 10 and 2 o'clock

Warriorsmark township, Tuesday 21st of March 1865, at Warriorsmark between 9 and 3 o'clock.

Franklin township, Wednesday 22d of March 1865 at Franklinville, between 9 and 3 o'clock.

Morris township, Thursday 23d of March 1865, at Waterstreet, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

Porter township, and Alexandria borough, Friday 24th of March 1865 at Alexandria, between 9 and 3 o'clock

Walker township, Saturday 25th of March 1865, at Mc-Connelstown between 10 and 2 o'clock.

West township, Monday 27th of March 1865, at Petersburg between 9 and 3 o'clock.

Barree township, Tuesday 28th of March 1865, at Saulsburg between 10 and 3 o'clock.

Jackson township, Wednesday 29th of March 1865 at McAlarys Fort, between 9 and 3 o'clock.

Oneida township, Thursday 30th of March 1865, at the house of Jacob Miller, between 12 and 3o'clock.

Henderson township, Friday 31st of March 1865, at the Union School House, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

Brady township, Saturday 1st of April 1865, at Mill Creek, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

Carbon township and Coalmont borough, Monday 3d of April 1865, at Coalmont, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

The Assessor of each township, will be in attendance at the respective places, but the Assistant Assessors need not be in attendance.

M. F. CAMPBELL,
J. HOUSEHOLDER,
JACOB MILLER,
Feb. 7, 1865–3t. Commissioners.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

PENNSYLVANIA DEP'T. OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
Harrisburg, Jan. 31, 1865.

GENTS:—Application having been made by the boards of directors of a majority of the school districts in said county stating their desire to increase the salary of the County Superintendent thereof, you are respectfully requested to Meet in convention at the Court House in Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose above stated, according to the terms of the 8th section of the supplement to the School Law approved the 8th day of May, 1855.

CHARLES P. COBURN,
feb7d Supt. Common Schools.

THE EYE AND EAR.

TO THE PEOPLE.

NOW READY, A Work by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, of No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, entitled

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE,

On the following diseases: Eye and Ear diseases, Throat diseases in general; Clergymen's and Public Speakers Sore Throat; diseases of the Air Passages, (Laryngitis Bronchitis,) ASTHMA and CATARRH.

This Book is to be had at No. 606 CHESTNUT Street Philada., and of all Booksellers. Price $1. And from the author, Dr. Von Moschzisker, who can be consulted on all these maladies, and all Nervous Affections, which he treats with the surest success. Office, No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. feb8–3m

POUDRETTE!

[Fifteen Years Fair Trial!]

A. PEYSSON, Philadelphia.

POUDRETTE, $20 00 per ton, taken from the Factory loose, or 50 Cents per bushel, and $25 00 per ton in bags, —delivered at Steamboat and Railroad Depots in Philadelphia. Manufactory, Gray's Ferry Road, above the Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Depot. PEYSSON'S Farm, Gloucester, New Jersey, Woodbury road.

Office—Library Street, No. 420 back of the new Post Office, Philadelphia. Dealers

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
4th & CALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
February 14, 1865–4mos.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

PRICE 20 CENTS.

CONTENTS.

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT:
Eclipses, &c., for 1865.
Difference of Time at hundred places
New and Valuable Tide Table.
Places of the Principal Fixed Stars.
Calendars—Rising and Setting of Sun, Moon, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT:
United States Government, Ministers, &c.
Senators and Representatives of XXXVIIIth Congress.
XXXIXth Congress, so far as chosen.
Laws passed at the last Session of Congress.
Public Resolutions and Proclamations.
Party Platforms of 1864 (Baltimore and Chicago.)
The Rebel Government, Congressmen, &c.
Slaveholders' Rebellion, or Chronicle of War Events.
Native States of the American born People.
Election Returns, for President, Governors, Congressmen in 1864, compared with the Presidential Vote in 1860.
State Capitals, Governors, Salaries, Time Legislatures meet, Time of State Elections.
Territorial Capitals and Governors.
Popular Vote by States for 1856, 1860 and 1864.
Vote of 1860 elaborately analyzed and compared, by Population, Free and Slave, with percentage, &c

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.—[Estate of Josiah Benn, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Josiah Benn, late of Franklin twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, and those owing the same, will make immediate payment.

ANGELINE PLEASANT,
MARY BATEMAN,
Executrixs.
Ja25,1865–6t*

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandize.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A, Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls.	No 1	MACKEREL
10 "	No. 2	"
10 "	No. 3	"
15 Half Bbls.	No. 1	"
20 "	" No. 2	"
10 "	" No. 3	"

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

$1! $650,000 $1!

WORTH OF

WATCHES, CHAINS, RINGS, &c.

G. S. HASKINS & CO.,

26 Beekman Street New York,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS OF VALUABLE JEWELRY.

Having been for a long time engaged in the Packet business, and established our reputation for promptness and reliability, and possessing great facilities for selling Jewelry in this way, we are confident that we can give satisfaction to all who feel disposed to patronize us.

$650,000 worth of WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, CHAINS, &c., to be sold for ONE DOLLAR EACH, without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

JUST LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING LIST OF Articles to be Sold for One Dollar Each!

175	Watches (handsomely engraved, and warranted perfect time keepers), varying in price from	$30 00 to $120 each
225	Ladies' Watches, solid Gold Hunting cases	65 00 "
250	Gentlemen's Silver Watches	15 00 to 25 00 "
5,000	Latest style vest & neck Chains	4 50 to 20 00 "
4,500	Gent's California Diamond Pins	2 50 to 25 00 "
4,000	California Diamond Ear-drops	2 00 to 15 00 "
3,000	Miniature and Enamelled Revolving Pins	5 00 to 25 00 "
2,000	California Diamond and Enamelled Gent's Scarf Pins, new styles	5 00 to 15 00 "
2,000	Masonic and Emblem Pins	3 00 to 10 00 "
2,500	Gold Band Bracelets, engraved and plain	3 00 to 20 00 "
3,000	Jet and Mosaic Brooches	3 00 to 70 00 "
2,000	Cameo Brooches, rich patterns, very tasty	3 00 to 60 00 "
4,500	Florentine and Lava Pins, the real article	4 00 to 10 00 "
3,500	Lava and Florentine Ear-Drops	3 00 to 10 00 "
2,000	Coral Ear-Drops	4 00 to 6 00 "
2,000	Ladies' Chatelaine Chains, Jet and Gold	15 00 to 20 00 "
6,000	Gent's Pins, a splendid assortment	2 00 to 15 00 "
4,000	Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, entirely new styles	2 00 to 5 00 "
3,000	Studs and Sleeve Buttons, sets, very rich	3 00 to 15.00 "
5,000	Sleeve Buttons, plain, enamelled and engraved	2 00 to 8 00 "
10,000	plain and handsomely engraved Rings	2 50 to 10 00 "
8,000	Spring Lockets, double case, richly engraved	2 00 to 15 00 "
15,000	sets Ladies' Jewelry, new and latest styles	6 00 to 12 00 "
2,000	Gold Pens, and handsome Silver Cases	5 00 to 10 00 "

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for One Dollar Each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

Five Certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty-five for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cents.

G. S. HASKINS & CO.,
Box 4270. 36 Beekman Street, New York.
Feb. 1, 1865–tf.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons.



THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that, having obtained from the manufacturers, the sole Agency for the sale of STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODEONS, he is prepared to furnish Instruments to persons wishing to buy at the retail prices in Philadelphia and New York.

Circulars sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

N. B. Every instrument warranted for five years.

D. M. GREENE,
Feb. 1, '65–tf. Huntingdon.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Jan. 3, 1866.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862–tf

Look to Your Interest.

THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD

TOBACCO AND SEGARS

CHEAP, IS AT

D. H. Kooker's New Wholesale and Retail Store,

four doors below Dean's Hotel. All Dealers in segars will find it to their interest to examine before purchasing elsewhere. All segars are my own manufacturing.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1865–3m.*

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

I. K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry, PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

JUST RECEIVED—

A fresh supply of all kinds of GROCERIES, at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

REDUCED PRICES.

The subscribers are now selling out their Winter Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, at Reduced Prices.

Ja25tf LLOYD & HENRY.

ALARMING—

The very low prices that GOODS OF ALL KINDS can be bought for at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Now is the time to get BARGAINS before we go East to buy our Spring stock. LLOYD & HENRY.

GO TO

LLOYD & HENRY'S,

If you want to see a rush for Goods.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Wm. C. Esterline, dec'd.]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of W. C. Esterline, late of Porter township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Administrator,
Ants tp., Blair co., Pa.
Feb. 1, 1865–6t*

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.
July 20, 1864

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. mar30

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—o—

Annals of the Army of the Cumberland.
Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Battle of Gettysburg.
Pictorial History of the Wars of the U. S.
Washington and his Generals.
Kane's Arctic Explorations, 2 volumes.
Webber's Wild Scenes and Wild Hunters.
Field's Scrap Book.
O'Neill's Glimpses of Animated Nature.
Parley's Columbus, Washington & Franklin.
Selections in Poetry, by Epes Sargent.
Indians of North America, by S. G. Drake.
Parley's Four Quarters of the World.
Mirror of Nature, by W. H. Furness.
Butler's Ethical Discourses.
Flowers of Elocution, by Car'line Lee Hentz
Handbook Family Knowledge for the People
Sermons of Calvin and Luther.
Partons Life of Andrew Jackson, 3 volumes.
General Butler in New Orleans, by Parton.
Jackson and New Orleans, by Alex. Walker.
Irving's Life of Washington, 5 volumes.
Life of John Fitch, by Thompson Westcott.
Smucker's Life & Times of Alex. Hamilton.
Taylor's Life and Travels of Von Humboldt.
Life and Speeches of Senator Douglas.
The Mountain, by Dr. R. M. S. Jackson.
Opportunities for Industry and Capital, or 1000 Chances to Make Money.
Freedley's Practical Treatise on Business.
Sinding's History of Scandinavia.
Walker's Rhyming Dictionary.
Good's Book of Nature.
Ovid, [literally translated,] by H. T. Riley.
Beauties and Achievements of the Blind.
Stewart's Freemason's Manual.
Webb's " Monitor.
Davis' " "
Cross' Masonic Chart.
Shakspeare's Complete Works.
What Can Woman Do, by T. S. Arthur.
The Withered Heart, do.
The Two Sisters, by Mrs. Emma Southworth
The Deserted Wife, do.
Pencil Sketches, by Miss Leslie.
The Lawyer's Story, by J. A. Maitland.
Diary of an Old Doctor, do.
The Wanderer, do.
Adam Bede, by George Elliot.
Courtship and Matrimony, by Robert Morris
Parisian Pickings, by Julie De Marguerittes
Richard Penn Smith's Miscellaneous Works
Horse Shoe Robinson, by J. P. Kennedy.
Father and Daughter, by Fredrika Bremer.
Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann Stephens
Mary Derwent, do.
Peculiar, by Epes Sargent.
Quaker Soldier, or British in Philadelphia.
Anecdotes of Love, by Lola Montez.
Age of Chivalry, by Thomas Bulfinch.
Tale of a Tub, &c., &c., by Dean Swift.
The Initials, a Story of Modern Life.
The Methodist, by Miriam Fletcher, 2 vols.
The World's Laconics; or Best Thoughts of Best Authors, in Prose and Poetry.
Robert Houdin, the Magician, by Mackenzie
Skirmishing, a Novel.
Letters to Young Ladies, by Rev. J. Bennett
Ladies' Guide to Perfect Gentility.
Dime Book of Etiquette.
The Reason Why—Natural History.
Daring and Suffering, by Lieut. Pittenger.
Titcomb's Letters to Young Folks.
" Lessons in Life.
" Letters to the Joneses.
" Gold Foil.
" Bitter Sweet.
Les Miserables, by Victor Hugo.
The Trial, or More Links of the Daisy Chain
Book of Nonsense, by Edward Lear.
Nasby Papers, [Comico-Politico-Religico.]
How to do Business, a Manual of Practical Affairs.
The Ladies' Work-Table Book.
Zulu Land, by Rev. Lewis Grout.
Clarke's Commentaries on New Testament.
Dutch and English Testament.
Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress.
" Holy War.
The Three Mrs. Judson's and other Daughters of the Cross, by Rev. D. Eddy.
Strickland's Life of Jacob Gruber.
Shadow on the Hearth, by Rev. N. Rice.
Defence of Armageddon, by F. E. Pitts.
The Great Consummation, by Cummings.
Louis Napoleon and the Battle of Armageddon, by Rev. M. Baxter.
Condensed Concordance to the Scriptures.
Thoughts of Favored Hours, by J. Copely.
Cobbet's 13 Sermons on Great Sins.
Headley's Sacred Plains.
McIlvaine's Evidences of Christianity.
The Crisis, or the Enemies of America Unmasked, by J. W. Laurens.
Slavery Viewed from the Bible Stand-Point, by Rev. J. M. Adair.
Union Bible Dictionary.
The Broken Bud, or the Reminiscences of a Bereaved Mother.
Bomberger on Infant Salvation and Baptism.
The Death of Little Children, by S. Prime.
The Morning of Life.
The Faded Hope, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
The Guardian Angels, or Friends in Heaven, by Mrs. Sarah Gould.
The Daughter of Affliction, a memoir of the Protracted Sufferings and Religious Experience of Miss Mary Rankin.
Barnes' Family Prayers.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Fleetwood's Life of Christ.
Shelley's Poetical Works.
Pope's do.
Affection's Gift for the Loving and the Loved, by J. Cole Hagen.
The Future of Nations, by Louis Kossuth.
The New Fortune Teller, or the Poetical Fate Book.
Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million.
The Philadelphia Housewife, or Family Receipt Book.
Soyer's Standard Cookery.
Miss Acton's Modern Cookery.
Dime Cook and Recipe Books.
Household Economy, by M. G. St. Jean.
he Family Doctor, by Prof. Taylor, M. D.
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America.
The Farm; Manual of Practical Agriculture
The Garden, do do Horticulture
The Barnyard, a Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry.
The Farmer's New and Universal Handbook
A Method of Increasing the Yield of the Milch-Cow, by John Nefflen.
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management.
" " Doctor.
The Horse and His Diseases, by Jennings.
Rarey's Practice of Horse Taming.
Both Sides of the Grape Question.
Mysteries of Bee-Keeping, by M. Quinby.
Economic Cottage Builder, by C. P. Dwyer.
Bannan's Wages and Labor Calculator.
Scribner's Ready Reckoner and Log Book, for Lumber Merchants, Ship Builders and Boat Builders.
Scribner's Assistant for Farmers, Millers, Produce Dealers and Mechanics.
Rohrer's Practical Calculator.
Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book, by Chas. H. Haswell.
Arrowsmith's Paper Hanger's Companion.
The Company Clerk, by Capt. A. V. Kautz.
United States Army Regulations.
Infantry and Cavalry Tactics.
Tax Law and Stamp Duty Cards.
Pocket Maps of United States, Pennsylvania, and the Western States.
Mitchell's New Traveller's Guide through the United States and Canadas.
Constitution of the United States.
Freedley's Legal Adviser.
Everybody's Lawyer, by Frank Crosby.
Book of Drawing-Room Plays, by S. Steele.
The Sociable, or 1001 Home Amusements.
Hoyle's Games: Chess, Backgammon, &c.
Checker's Simplified and Explained by D. Scattergood.
Spectropia; or Surprising Spectral Illusions, showing Ghosts everywhere, and of any Color, with Sixteen Illustrations.
Dime, and other Letter-Writers.
The Teacher, (Phonographic.)
The Reporter's Companion, (Phonographic.)
Pitman's Manual of Phonography.
How to Talk, a Manual of Conversation and Debating.
Walker's Elocution and Oratory.
McElligott's American Debater.
Whately's Selection of Synonyms.
Davies' Logic and Utility of Mathematics.
Gilfillan's Literature and Literary Men.
Brown's Grammar of English Grammars.
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Holbrook's Normal Method of Teaching.
Wickersham's School Economy.
Elocutionary Manual, by Hiram Corson.
Mangnall's Comprehensive Summary of History, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Also, an assortment of Juvenile and Cheap Publications.

Interlinear Translations of Ovid, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Latin;) Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, and the Gospel of St. John, (Greek.)
Anthon's Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Sander's German and English Primer.
Sargent's Primary, Intermediate and Standard Speakers.
Frost's American Speaker.
Northend's Little Speaker.
Dime Speakers and Dialogues.
Johnston's Natural Philosophy.
" Primary " "
" Elements of Chemistry.
Fowne's " "
Reese's " Zoology.
Lambert's Anatomy and Physiology.
Worcester's Ancient and Modern History.
Lord's Modern History.
" History of the United States.
Teacher's Guide to Illustrations: to accompany Holbrook's School Apparatus.
How to use Globes, by F. C. Brownell.
The Natural Spelling Teacher.
Sherwood's Speller and Pronouncer.
Hann's Elements of Spherical Trigonometry
Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra.
Robinson's University Algebra.

[See School Books in another column.]

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

Nov. 1864. SIMON COHN.

1864. CLOTHING. 1864.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER, JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23, '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

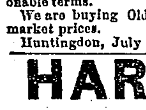
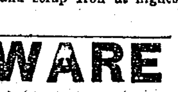
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND ENDLESS VARIETY OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Nov. 23, 1864

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 18, 1864-1y.

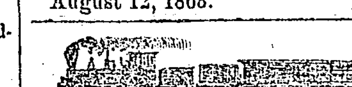
AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.



READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 8 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. 1 38 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4,30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, &c.

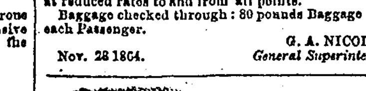
On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

Nov. 28 1864.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.						EASTWARD		
MAIL.	PG. & ERIE MAIL.	EMIGRANT TRAIN.	EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE	STATIONS.	PG. & ERIE MAIL.	FAST MAIL	HAR'G. ACCOMMODATION
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M
5 17	4 50	11 58	......		N. Hamilton,	9 51	......	2 49
5 25	4 58	12 05	......		Mt. Union,...	9 42	10 01	2 40
5 35	......	12 20	......		Mapleton,.....	......	......	2 30
5 43	5 16	12 29	......		Mill Creek,...	9 25	9 46	2 23
5 50	5 31	12 48	6 48		Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35	2 10
6 15	5 46	1 08	......		Petersburg,...	8 56	9 20	1 52
6 23	......	1 20	......		Barree,.........	......	......	1 44
6 31	6 02	1 32	......		Spruce Creek,	8 41	9 07	1 37
6 49	......	1 54	......		Birmingham,	......	......	1 20
6 58	6 29	2 05	......		Tyrone,........	8 17	8 44	1 10
7 08	6 39	2 20	......		Tipton,.........	8 00	......	12 58
7 14	......	2 28	......		Fostoria, ...	......	......	12 52
7 19	6 50	2 35	......		Bell's Mills,..	7 56	8 25	12 47
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15		Altoona,.	7 40	8 10	12 30
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP

RAILROAD—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday Nov. 9, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. NORTHWARD TRAINS.

Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g P. M.	Eve n' P. M.
LE 5 25	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,..........	AR 12 47	AR 6 20
6 00	8 20	McConnellstown,.....	12 12	6 00
6 14	8 28	Pleasant Grove,......	11 58	5 52
6 43	8 44	Marklesburg,.........	11 30	5 40
7 07	9 00	Coffee Run, ...	LE 11 06 AR 11 01	5 27 5 20
7 19	9 05	Rough & Ready,......	10 49	5 05
7 40	9 21	Cove, ...	10 31	5 5
7 46	9 25	Fisher's Summit......	10 25	LE 4 50
AR 8 10	AR 9 40 LE 9 55	Saxton, ...	LE 10 00	AR 4 40
	10 15	Riddlesburg..........		4 19
	10 23	Hopewell,............		4 11
	10 39	Piper's Run,.........		3 55
	10 00	Hamilton,............		3 36
	11 12	Bloody Run,..........		3 24
	AR 11 16	Mount Dallas, ...		LE 3 20

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 10 00	Saxton,..............	AR 9 40
10 15	Coalmont,............	9 25
10 20	Crawford, ...	9 15
AR 10 30	Dudley, ...	LE 9 10
	Broad Top City,.....	

Huntingdon Nov. 9, 1864. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

MUSIC BOOSK

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOWE'S SONGS OF IRELAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Hibernia's Songs and Ballads, including 50 of Moore's Irish Melodies, Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00

HOWE'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Caledonia's Songs and Ballads, including Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00.

HOWE'S SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE OLDEN TIME, containing the Original Words and Music, of the Songs and Ballads, sung by the Grand-mothers of the present generation. Arranged for Four Voices.

HOWE'S TRIOS: Quadrilles Contra and Fancy Dances with Calls and Figures; Waltzes, Polkas, Opera Melodies, Scotch and Irish airs, &c., &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Bass Viol, &c.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 1, containing the whole Camp Duty, Calls and Signals used in the Army and Navy; 40 setts of Quadrilles, [including Waltz, Polka and Schottische] with Calls; and an immense collection of Polkas, Schottisches, Waltzes' Marches, Quicksteps, Hornpipes, Contra and Fancy Dances, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Clarionett, &c., Containing over 700 pieces of Music.

MUSICIAL'S OMNIBUS, No. 2, containing 850 pieces of Music, consisting of 100 Duets for two Flutes two Violins, &c., 200 Scotch Airs, 200 Irish Airs, Quadrilles, Fancy and Contra Dances, with the Calls and Figures. Polka, Schottisches, Waltzes, Quicksteps, Marches, Hornpipes, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Clarionett, Fife, Carnet, Flageolet, &c.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK; a collection of Music for male Voices, consisting of Glees and Part Songs, Choir and congregational Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

KINGLEY'S JUVENILE CHOIR:—A selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, French, Italian, English and American Composers.

TRUMPET OF FREEDOM AND THE BUGLE CALLS; two books suitable to the times.

THE BOSTON GLEE BOOK, consisting of an extensive collection of Glees, Madrigals, and Rounds, selected from the works of the Most admired Composers, together many new pieces from the German.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR THE PIANO, Melodeon, Accordeon, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Concertina, Drum, Fife and Flageolet.

Huntingdon, Jan. 24, 1865-tf.

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC FOR 1865.

Among other features of the present number will be A chronicle of the Great Rebellion continued from the Old Franklin Almanac for 1864, containing a full and correct digested record of the events of the war, military, naval and political, from October 15th, 1863, with accounts of Battles, Sieges, Raids, Sea-fights, and all the operations of the war.

The United States Army List. Major Generals and Brigadiers, regulars and volunteers, to November 1st, 1864.

The Rebel Army List. Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals and Brigadiers, to same date.

Losses in battle and by death, of Union officers, to November 1st, 1864.

Losses of officers in Rebel Army to same date.

The Rebel Government, Rebel Congress, Rebel Debt, &c.

A full digest of the United States Stamp regulations.

A full digest of the United States License regulations.

Governments of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Governors of the States and Territories, Union and Rebel, to November 1st, 1864.

Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Queens of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Kings of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Heirs Apparent to European and other Empires and Monarchies.

Besides other miscellaneous matter, astronomical information, calendars, &c., &c., the whole comprising a valuable manual for use and reference throughout the year.

Price 20 cents per copy.

Copies mailed (post-paid) on receipt of price.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. tf.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.

Aug. 3 '64.

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

BARGAINS NOW FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 16, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

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COUGH NO MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM.

Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Diarrhea

All the Medical men and the Presses recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

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DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

Dr. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

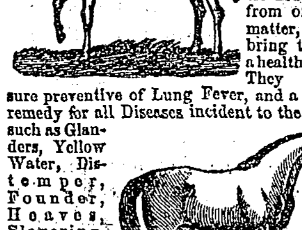
For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

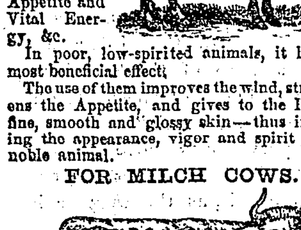
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CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.



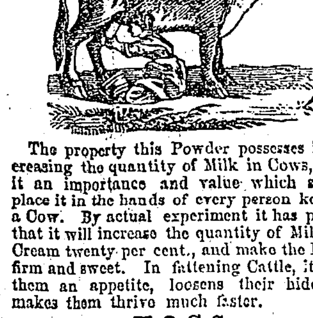
These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

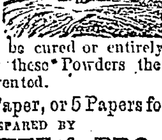
The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

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S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

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SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

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JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER!

THIS GREAT INTERNAL REMEDY, is the best medicine ever offered to the public, For the effectual cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and as a Blood Purifier it has no equal, for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm, Female Complaints, and all breakouts on the face or body. The vast number of rub-on medicines which formerly have been used for those diseases, were merely temporary in their effects and of doubtful virtue, but

THE RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system by its immediate action on the blood. We advise one and all to give it a trial, and become satisfied of its wonderful power.

☞ Read the following testimonials of men of unquestionable character:

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* This is to certify that I was badly crippled with Chronic Rheumatism for eighteen or twenty years; part of that time I was not able to go about. I tried all the rheumatic remedies that I could hear of but found no relief until I tried your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I used but three fourths of a bottle of it and it cured me sound and well. My wife also was afflicted with the same disease, and a small portion of it cured her. I am nearly seventy years of age, and it is over four years since I was cured, and I have not been troubled with it since. It affords me great pleasure to furnish you with this certificate, so that you can refer others who are afflicted with rheumatism to me.

I am yours truly,
ANDREW ARMSTRONG,
No. 19 James Street, Allegheny City.

ALLEGHENY, May 3d, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife was taken bad with Inflammatory Rheumatism in March last. She was very much swollen and the pain she suffered was severe; she was confined to her bed. I was advised to try your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier, so I got a bottle of it, and before the half of it was used she was entirely well. The cure is a perfect one; I never saw such medicine. She had only taken three doses of it till the swelling and pain began to abate. All your medicine wants is to be known in order to give it success. Yours affectionately,

JAMES M'ALISTER.

My residence is No. 128 Cherry alley, where my wife can be seen by any person doubting the truth of the above.

PITTSBURG, April 19th, 1864.

CANNONSBURG, WASHINGTON Co., April 12, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* I wish to say a word or two in favor of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I have been afflicted with rheumatism, more or less, for over twenty years. A great part of that time I was very bad. I tried a great many rheumatic medicines but received very little benefit from them. On the first of last January I was so bad that I was entirely helpless. I could not write my own name, and I could only lie on one side. While reading in the United Presbyterian paper I saw a notice of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I was afraid at first that it might be like other remedies that I have tried, but as it was in a religious paper I concluded to give it a trial. So I got a bottle, used it, and found myself a little better. I used three bottles more, and I am happy to say that I have neither pain or ache. I am sixty-eight years of age, I can lie on either side, travel for a-half day at a time and not be fatigued. I believe your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier to be the best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism. If you think this note, with my name to it, will be of any use to you or a suffering public; you are at liberty to use them. Yours with respect,

JOHN I. LOCKHART.

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife has been afflicted with neuralgia for a long time. It commenced on her in 1859. She was so bad with it that she was obliged to lay in bed about four days in the week. She tried everything that we heard of that was recommended for that disease but she got no relief; then we tried medical advice but it done no good. At last I thought she must die, as I thought there was no cure. But in the spring of 1863, I believe in March, a daughter of Mr. Dickey's, who lives in the court with me, said, "Why don't you get Johnson's Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. It cured my father of the Rheumatism when he was a cripple and the doctor could do nothing for him." So I got a bottle of your medicine and before my wife had the half of it used she was cured. It is now more than a year since and she has not been troubled with it since. This I can testify to on oath.

Yours truly,
LEWIS HILKE,
Ryans' Court.

PITTSBURG, April 11th, 1864.

R. E. SELLERS & Co., Sole Proprietors, Pittsburg, to whom all orders should be sent.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

Dec. 7, 3m

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which for sale on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1865. THE 1865.

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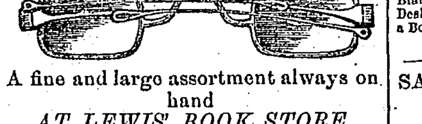
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PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE,
DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 13, 1864.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

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Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
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By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
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SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
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For sale at
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For sale at
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BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

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S. S. SMITH'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

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OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
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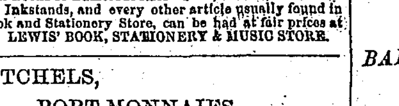
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PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

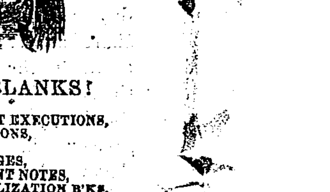
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ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
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WRITING FLUID.
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